

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable and Stationary Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corneil & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturer of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturer of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. J. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passage-way between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas presents a pretty water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The hum-drum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O.

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.

J. L. MOORE, South Burgetstown, Pa. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

Attention, Teachers.

The Werner Publishing Company, of Akron, O., wants to arrange with several teachers in each county to do special work on Encyclopedia Britannica. The work will be in connection with the book stores and newspapers. They are offering liberal inducements to men who prepare for the work. Good men can make from \$15 to \$30 per week. The position will be permanent to men who wish to travel. Give two references and state experience in business. Write J. W. Barnett, State Manager, 645 Long Street, Columbus, O.

"Every well man hath his ill day." When "a bit off" or when seriously ill you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and get well.

Mothers lose their dread for "that terrible second summer" when their child has Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house. Nature's specific for bowel complaint of every sort.

B & B

Shirt Waists and Wash Skirts

No question about why we're getting such a large, increasing business.

Showing the latest ideas—the distinctly correct, handsome styles.

Demonstrating that this small profit store will sell you choice styles, and give you selection from the largest variety you'll find anywhere, for as little and less money than you'd be asked usual places for ordinary styles.

Nice colored wash waists 50c. Plain white ones 75c.

Shirt Waists One Dollar. that completely out class any ever known of at the price.

Variety of styles of each kind—White or colored.

Fine "Star" shirt waists \$1.50

Elegant White shirt waists, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50—to seven dollars

Colored wash waists to \$4.50

Wash Skirts.

Plain crash skirts 75c.

Plain Duck 75c

Fancy Polka dot Duck \$1.00.

Plain white P. K. \$1.25.

and the greatest collection of handsomely trimmed wash skirts \$2.00 to \$16.50—including Duck, Linen, P. K. and Denim-braided, appliquebands, insertion and dressy overskirt effects.

Elegant styles \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00.

Making this such a store, with goods and prices, as demands attention if you're to get the best, and save money.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

THE STRIKE SETTLED.

Arbitration Board Acted In the Findlay Trouble.

THE MEN BACK AT WORK TODAY.

Advance of Wages Granted Employees of Stone Crushing Works—An Agreement Reached to Pay For Work Under Different Arrangement.

FINDLAY, June 7.—The strike at the Findlay Stone Crushing works was settled at a conference, under the auspices of the state arbitration board. An advance of wages was granted and an agreement was made looking to the future establishment of a plan under which quarrying will be paid for by the carload when the quarries have been sufficiently opened.

The men resumed work this morning.

A New Proving Ground.

AKRON, O., June 7.—The government established a proving ground north of here to test the shrapnel shells being manufactured by the Falls Rivet and Machine company at Cuyahoga Falls. This concern has orders for 100,000 3-pound shells, and a gun and plates have been forwarded from Norfolk in charge of an inspector. Heretofore the shells have been sent to Indian Head proving ground.

Railroads Consolidated.

TOLEDO, June 7.—The consolidation of the Toledo and Ottawa Beach and the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line railroads was officially announced. There is no change of management. C. N. Haskell, the projector, stated that there was nothing out of the usual in the consolidation and that the road would be pushed through to completion this summer.

New Electric Line Planned.

TOLEDO, June 7.—New York capital, working through local people, announced plans for another electric road to be built from this city to Findlay. E. C. Doardoff, president of the Toledo Rubber company, is the representative of the capitalists and he confirmed the rumors, stating that the road would be built at once.

One Company Accepted.

TORONTO, June 7.—At a mass meeting here of the strikers it was voted to compromise if possible with the operators at an advance of 15 cents on all kinds of labor. The Ohio Valley company accepted this and the men went to work there. The other plants had not granted the price.

INQUIRY ON TRANSPORTATION.

Report Outlining a Method Made to Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The industrial commission resumed its sitting, but heard no testimony. A report outlining a method of inquiry on the subject of transportation made by Prof. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania was submitted and referred to the sub-committee on transportation. This plan was prepared under instructions of the commission and therefore most probably will be adopted. The report advised the division of the inquiry into four parts as follows:

First—The control of transportation corporations by means of charter provisions, giving in this connection a history of efforts in this line together with the results of such efforts in different states and also making a comparison of European railway charters with those of the United States.

Second—Taxation as a means of public control by the State and by Congress.

Third—The control of railroads exercised by courts vs. receivers and by means of injunctions.

Fourth—Public control of express and telegraph companies and carriers by water—whether further legislation is necessary, and if so, what form it should take.

Representative Bell was made a member of the transportation sub-committee.

Engine Ran Away, Causing Wreck.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 7.—A Colorado Midland locomotive taking water at a tank near Hickman broke away from its crew and started on a wild run down grade. Near Buena Vista the runaway crashed into the eastbound passenger train. Both engines were totally wrecked. Fireman George Boswick was killed and Engineer Arthur Lalonde received fatal injuries. No passengers were hurt.

Volunteers Can Buy Arms.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The regulations allowing the volunteers to purchase the arms and equipments which they carried during the Spanish war will be continued in the case of the volunteers returning from Manila. They may purchase the Springfield rifles at \$10 each and the revolver and equipments at the same price, while the other portions of the outfit are sold at cost.

Spanish Minister and Wife Entertained.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, entertained the new Spanish minister and the Duchess de Arcos at a brilliantly appointed dinner at which were present several of the most prominent members of the diplomatic corps and a few personal friends of the host and of the guests of honor.

To Appeal For Spanish Prisoners.

MADRID, June 7.—At a meeting held at Valencia, the archbishop presiding, it was decided to telegraph an appeal to the peace conference at The Hague, asking the delegates to consider the steps to be taken for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos when their other labors are concluded.

THOMSON FAMILY CONDOLED.

Railroad President's Death Caused Sorrow—President Sent a Message of Condolence Tomorrow.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The sudden death of Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, at his country home "Corkers Hill," in Marion, a suburb of this city, caused profound regret and surprise in railroad and financial circles and among the many friends of the late head of the Pennsylvania system. Telegrams of condolence poured in from all sections of the country from men prominent in every walk of life. Among those who telegraphed were President McKinley and members of his cabinet.

The president's message read as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1899.

Miss Anne Thomson, care E. T. Postlethwaite: You have the heartfelt sympathy of Mrs. McKinley and myself in the loss of your dear devoted father. We share in your sorrow.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

It is the wish of the children of Mr. Thomson that the funeral of their father shall be private and without display. After they had consulted with A. J. Cassatt and E. T. Postlethwaite the announcement was made that the services will be held at the house at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. Rev. Dr. S. D. MacConnell of Brooklyn, a close friend of Mr. Thomson, was asked to conduct the funeral services. A special train will carry people from New York. The honorary pallbearers will be the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

The directors of the company will meet to-day and take action on Mr. Thomson's death. At the same time his successor will probably be temporarily chosen. There has naturally been much discussion regarding the successor of Mr. Thomson and those in the best position to know agree that the responsibility will fall to either Jas. McCrea, first vice president of the lines west of Pittsburgh or S. M. Provost, at present third vice president of the company. In the natural line of succession John P. Green, first vice president of the Pennsylvania system would be promoted to the presidency, but it is understood that gentlemen does not desire the position. The same may be said of A. J. Cassatt, who has also been strongly mentioned. Mr. Green will perform the duties of president until a temporary choice is made.

THE DEAL WITH SPAIN.

Baron Von Buelow Announced the Terms in German Reichstag.

BERLIN, June 7.—The minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, in the reichstag read the text of the agreement with Spain which was concluded February 12, 1899:

First—Spain cedes to Germany the Carolines, Pelews and Lian, one islands except the island of Guam in consideration of a compensation of 25,000,000 pesetas.

Second—Germany concedes the Spanish trade and agricultural enterprise in those islands the same treatment and facilities as conceded to German trade, and concedes to the Spanish religious orders in the islands the same rights and liberties as the German orders.

Third—Spain will establish naval, mercantile and coaling stations in the Carolines Pelews and Ladroneas and will be allowed to retain them in case of war.

Fourth—This agreement is to be submitted for the constitutional sanction of the two countries and is to be ratified as soon as this sanction is given.

National Reformed Synod.

MANSFIELD, O., June 7.—The National Reformed synod accepted the invitation to meet at Cedarville, O., on May 30, 1900. The report of the committee on national reform and new foreign relations was presented by Dr. Willson of Allegheny City. The report says: "Before God, this nation now is put in trust; God takes these possessions from the old nation, Spain, and gives them to us, saying: 'Take this and keep it for me and I will give thee thy wages.'"

Proposed New Sugar Trust.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Record to-day said in part: From widely different sources, came reports of an independent union of the American Sugar Refining Company and the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, with the subsequent absorption by purchase or otherwise of the plants owned by the Arbuckle interests and the Doscher refineries with, perhaps, other competing plants.

Every Man In Tow Fined.

PRINCETON, Ky., June 7.—Every man in town was fined for contempt of court. A petition was signed by all of them asking the grand jury not to indict the insurance companies and no indictments were found. The commonwealth's attorney moved to proceed against the signers for contempt of court. The judge fined every man 1 cent.

A Boston Banker Died.

BOSTON, June 7.—Frederick O. Prince, a well-known banker and former mayor of Boston, died, aged 84 years. Death was due to lung trouble.

Is the Steam Locomotive Doomed?

Men who know say that in the next ten years steam locomotives will disappear and electric motors will supplant them. They also say that with the new motive power trains will rush along at a minimum speed of 100 miles an hour. This will prove a blessing to those who wish to go quickly from one point to another, but no more so than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved a blessing to those who wish to go quickly from sickness to health. The Bitters act at once upon stubborn cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and liver complaint. They improve the appetite, quiet the nerves, and induce sound, refreshing sleep. The trial of a bottle will afford convincing proof. Sold at all drug stores.

LT. PEARCE SUICIDED.

Had Failed to Return to Iloilo When Ordered.

UNDER ARREST, HE SHOT HIMSELF.

Friends Said His Mind Was Affected by Sunstroke—Colonel Arguelles Sentenced to Imprisonment—Insurgents Escaped the Projected Cordón.

MANILA, June 7.—7:10 A. M. Lieut. Fred W. Pearce, of the Sixth U. S. artillery, committed suicide here this morning. He came from Iloilo about a week ago on leave, but lingered here beyond the limit and failed to reply to repeated telegrams from his commander. Yesterday he was put under arrest on his commander's order. This morning another officer called to see him, when he suddenly pulled a revolver from under his pillow and shot himself through the head.

His friends said his mind was affected by a recent sun stroke. A Spanish paper asserted that Col. Arguelles, one of the two members of the original Filipino military commission, who were placed under arrest at Tarlac last month, after returning to Luna's camp from their conferences with the U. S. commissioners, had been court martialled and sentenced to about twelve years imprisonment for "Friendship displayed toward the Americans."

The Second Oregon volunteer regiment returned to barracks in Manila and is preparing to return to the United States. The order to sail in a few days will shortly be issued.

The First California regiment will be relieved by a regiment of regulars at an early date and will follow the Oregonians.

It is intended to send the First Colorado and the First Nebraska regiments next.

MANILA, June 7.—The American forces occupied the peninsula and General Hall's column was encamped at Morong. Major Truman, marching across from Binangonan, found it impracticable to form a cordón; and the insurgents, with the exception of 100 or 200 escaped through the mountains after General Pio del Pilar dragging their battery by buffaloes at night. A few, however, may be trapped.

The Washington troops returned to Pasig, but the program of the other troops was uncertain. The present expedition showed the difficulty which is encountered by an army which must depend upon wagon trains in catching barefooted bandits in their own mountains, and also gave proof that the rebels did not intend to fight battles.

General Hall left Santa Teresa and marched 12 miles to Morong, up and down rocky hills and through woods and swamps. Scores of his men fell out owing to the extreme heat and were left to follow as best they could. The head of the army arrived at Morong, having exchanged only a few shots with insurgent skirmishers on the way. Groups of stragglers followed, but the force was 200 smaller than when it started. The men were almost 36 hours without rations, and it was considerable of an achievement for them to cover the ground they did.

Enroute to Morong the Americans met flocks of Filipinos, under flags of truce, many of them young men with the bearing of soldiers. Many discarded uniforms when found in the houses apparently those of soldiers who had escaped by changing their costumes from "insurreto" to "Amigo," and walking boldly past the army which had expected to corral them. Few were found about Morong.

One member of the Washington regiment was killed and two were wounded in the encounter with the outposts. Gen. Lawton, on board a gunboat searching the coast for May. Truman, stopped at Binangonan, opposite Morong. The Filipinos ran up flag of truce and a delegation in canoes put out and greeted the Americans with the usual protestations of friendship.

The rebels on Saturday night made an attack upon the friendly town of Macabebe and after driving the inhabitants out burned the town.

The insurgents annoyed the troops at night at San Fernando. Several Americans were slightly wounded recently. The enemy had several Krupp guns, which they brought forward and used for firing large shells into the town then retreating with their guns. One of the insurgent shells fell within 30 yards of General MacArthur's headquarters Saturday evening. The American troops did not reply to the outbreak at night.

MORE CASUALTIES REPORTED.

Another List of Killed and Wounded Sent by General Otis.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The war department received the following additional casualty list from General Otis: Killed—Twelfth infantry, June 3, Company G, Private David Goldschmidt, 4th, G. Private Converse P. Warner; Second Oregon, H. Private William McElwain; Fourth cavalry, C. Sergeant Seth Lovell; I. Sergeant Benjamin Craig.

Wounded—Second Oregon, April 23, Major Surgeon M. H. Ellis, leg, slight; June 3, Company B, Privates Henry M. Wagner, iliac region, severe; H. Austin J. Salisbury, axillary region, severe; 4th, C. Privates Elmer L. Doolittle, arm, moderate; K. William E. Smith, arm, severe; Fourth cavalry, 3d, G. Private Earl B. Miles, head, severe; 4th, G. Privates Patrick Brannigan, leg, severe; G. Nelson E. Daily, chest, severe; I. Maurice Coffield, chest, moderate; First Colorado, 3d, A. Private Charles Hickman, foot, moderate; First Montana, C. Private Theodore Schucke, back, slight; Fourth infantry, 4th, Private James McCarthy, thigh, slight.

Robert Wallace Died.

LOXON, June 7.—Mr. Robert Wallace, Liberal member of parliament for East Edinburgh, who, while speaking during the debate on the grant to General Kitchener of Khartoum was seized with cerebral paralysis, is dead.

DEWEY LEFT QUIETLY.

The Olympia Got Away From Hongkong. Polite Exchanges With Other Warships.

HONGKONG, June 7.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, left this port. There was no demonstration. The weather was wretched. It was blowing and raining hard at the time of the warship's departure.

Consul Wideman remained on the Olympia until the last minute, with a few friends of the admiral, who went on board to bid him farewell. About 4 o'clock sharp the ensign was run up to the peak and a large funeral flag was hoisted at the main.

The Olympia moved off with a marine guard drawn up on her poop. While passing the British cruiser Powerful the band of the Olympia played the British national anthem and gave a bugle salute. There was no firing. The Powerful replied with a similar salute and their band played Hail Columbia. As the Olympia passed the Italian admiral's ship the Olympia's band played the Italian national anthem and gave an admiral's salute, which compliments were returned.

Then the Olympia's band played "Auld lang Syne" and the band of the Powerful played Home Sweet Home. Admiral Dewey was apparently anxious to avoid all demonstrations.

SAMPSON FAVORS LARGE NAVY.

But Says a Big Army Is Not Needed by This Country.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Independent this week will contain an article by Rear Admiral Sampson on "The United States Navy," in which he says that a large army is not necessary, as 3,000 miles of water would prevent any other nation except England attacking us with an army and that nation has given sincere evidence of wishing permanent friendship.

But, he says, we should have a navy twice as large as at present, as the possible wars which confront us are naval wars; also we need vessels for coast defense and to guard our important distant possessions. He thinks more vessels of the New York type should be built and greater speed and coal capacity secured.

Now is the time to urge it, he says, when the nation is enthused over the approaching homecoming of the hero of Manila. He concluded as follows: "The extraordinary and wide spread disposition to do him honor can scarcely be otherwise than pleasing to all officers of the navy. No man could possibly have done more thoroughly than Dewey what he sent out to do, and that is the test. His fame is secure."

Five Soldiers Were Buried.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Five soldiers were buried at the National cemetery at the Presidio. Four of them had seen service in the Philippines, and had died from various causes, and the fifth, Claude W. Payne of the First engineers, died at the general hospital of consumption. The other four were: Arthur Jobbing, Company H, Eighteenth infantry; James Healy, Company I, Eighteenth infantry; William D. Griffin, Battery G, Sixth artillery; Walter J. McLean, Company L, First Montana volunteers.

HOT SPELL IS OVER.

Thunderstorms Broke Up the Heat—The June Record Was Broken in New York.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A flicker of lightning in the northwest, after an oppressively hot day, was pointed out by the weather bureau last night as the guarantee of thunderstorms that would break the season's first hot wave within 24 or 48 hours. The maximum temperature here was 96 degrees, 6 degrees below Washington's record for the first decade in June, made in 1877. Abnormal temperatures prevailed all over the Atlantic and gulf coasts and in the Mississippi valley. The only two cool spots on the weather map last night were Helena, Mont., where it was 59 degrees, and Eastport, Me., which was 46 degrees.

New York was 95 degrees, three degrees over its highest record, in 1895, but this was the only record broken on the Atlantic coast. Thunderstorms at Pittsburgh and Buffalo led the weather bureau to predict a fairly quick break up of the high temperature.

New York, June 7.—There were seven deaths from heat here.

GERMAN GOOD WILL SHOWN.

Official Stopped an American Who Was Attacking President McKinley's Administration.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—According to a private letter received from Munich, a German-American journalist, Mr. Louis Hoiler, editor of the Camden County Journal, on the occasion of a lecture delivered by him in the hall of the Radical-German Union Odin at the Bavarian capital, on the German-Americans, their life and work, etc., most bitterly criticized the present American administration and the president.

His remarks became at last so violent as to cause the interference of the supervising official who declared that he would not tolerate any attack on the head of a nation with which Germany entertained such friendly relations as with the United States. The proposed discussion of the lecture also was not tolerated. A number of American students living at Munich who had been present during the lecture promptly expressed their appreciation of this work.

Missing Butler Doctor Found.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Dr. E. A. Russell, a physician of Butler, Pa., who was lost trace of by his relatives for about two months and who was thought to have been robbed and murdered in Chicago, was found by his brother, A. E. Russell. While making the rounds of the public hospitals, he was found attending a lecture.

FIGHTS WITH BANDITS.

One Officer Killed by Union Pacific Robbers.

A POSSE SURROUNDED THEM.

Their Horses Were Seized—Bandits Got Away In the Darkness and Stole Other Horses—Sixty-Five Men Under a U. S. Marshal In Pursuit.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 7.—A second battle with the dynamiters of the Union Pacific express train was fought in the mountains about 40 miles north of Casper, by the sheriff's posse which had been in pursuit since Sunday morning, and as a result one man, Sheriff Joe Hazen, was killed and probably more he dead. The first battle was fought Sunday on Trap Creek, 30 miles north of Casper. No one was wounded during this engagement, but several horses were killed.

The robbers were finally surrounded and their horses seized from which they had fled, but later the bandits were surrounded.

Finally they escaped in the darkness and seized the horses. They stole the horses of a freighting outfit and are now flying for the hole in the wall.

NO CHANCE FOR MATAAFA.

England Will Veto Any Proposal to Make Him King—Natives Confer With the Commission.

ACELAND, N. Z., June 7.—At the queen's birthday celebration in Samoa it was officially announced that Great Britain would absolutely veto any proposition that Mataafa should ever become king.

APIA, Samoa, May 31, via Auckland, N. Z., June 7.—Matieta and Tamasese visited the members of the Samoan commission and Mataafa visited them the following day. Neither was recognized as king. Mataafa expressed willingness to abide by the commissioners' decision and blamed the Europeans for the trouble here. The commissioners informed him that they had power to establish a government with or without a king. Mataafa thought the Samoans should have a king, but expressed willingness to disarm his followers and leave the matter in the hands of the commission.

The Germans acted, for the first time in many months, with the representatives of the other powers, and officially sent a guard ashore.

Both sides were disarmed. The United States cruiser Philadelphia, flying the flag of Admiral Kautz sailed May 21, and the British and German consuls, Mr. E. E. Masse and Herr Rose, proceeded to Europe June 17.

Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated with great rejoicings about 3,000 strong men of the Malletta party attending the festivities. The procession visited the graves of the British and Americans and then marched to the graves of the Germans who were slain in the battle of Fagait, in 1870. The Americans fired a salute over the German graves.

NEW YORKERS FOR HENDERSON.

Sherman Advised His Backers to Support the Iowa For Speaker.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A conference of Republican congressmen of New York state to decide upon a candidate for the speakership of the house of representatives resulted in a decision to support D. B. Henderson of Iowa.

Congressmen Ray and Wadsworth left before the conclusion of the conference, and said they did so because Representative Littauer had offered a resolution endorsing Mr. Sherman. They said they considered this an insult to Mr



WHEN DEWEY COMES HOME.

By Cyrus Sylvester.

Things are going to happen when Dewey comes home. The bottled up enthusiasm of the American people is to be uncranked. He is to be welcomed in a manner such as has never been seen before. The reception which the English gave Kitchener when he returned to London after crushing the nabhi will be a Quaker convention compared to it.

It matters not that the great admiral is coming home for rest and quiet. He can have these afterward. If he survives the boisterous greeting which is being prepared.

Although the announcement that he is on his way back is but a week or two old, the plans for his reception are fully under way. Hardly a city of importance in the whole country but is looking for some pretext to secure his presence at some time or other after his arrival.

As the Olympia is to sail home across the Atlantic by way of the Suez canal, New York will have the honor of first greeting the admiral. And New York proposes to do the thing handsomely. The city government has already appropriated \$150,000 as an entertainment fund. Just how it is to be expended still remains to be seen.

Many absurd schemes have been proposed. The president of Manhattan borough suggests a dinner party, that an immense barbecue be held on the Polo grounds. Evidently he is of the opinion that Admiral Dewey would be highly honored to watch a New York crowd of unwieldy size fight for hot roast beef sandwiches in an open lot.

Another project, which has the merit of having been the first in the field, is the \$10,000 dinner scheme. One hundred rich New Yorkers propose to have Dewey all to themselves for one evening. To accomplish this they are going to give a luxurious dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria at a cost of \$100 a plate. It is still a question whether or not the admiral will care to tackle a \$100 dinner, but the promoters of the scheme are merely making preparations. The details of the banquet arrangements are awaited with some curiosity. The average American citizen wants to know just how a dinner can be made so expensive.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, whose members are accustomed to eat once a year the most expensive meal served in public anywhere in the country, started to get up a Dewey banquet, but the plan has received a setback.

A banquet will undoubtedly be one of the features of New York's civic welcome. If this is accomplished, it will be a stupendous affair, for the pressure to get invitations will be something unparalleled.

Countless other organizations in other cities want to dine and wine the heroic Dewey. If he should accept all these invitations, he would have to eat in public for the rest of his natural life. When he reaches the point to which Consul Stevens has forwarded all the mail which has been directed to the admiral since he left Manila, the sea fighter will find a bushel or more of these invitations awaiting him.

The principal feature of New York's reception will be the welcome which the Olympia will get as soon as she pokes her nose inside of Sandy Hook. Whatever the time of day or night it may be, the flagship will find there such an aggregation of water craft as has never before been assembled anywhere. New Yorkers have seen harbor mobs before, but none such as this one will be.

The owners of excursion steamers are "HERE HE COMES!" already making their plans for coining money out of the popular enthusiasm. Besides the steamers which regularly engage in such business, there will be pressed into service every kind of craft which can carry a passenger. These will camp in the pathway of the approaching Olympia, packed with patriots who want a chance to shout a welcome to the hero of Manila.

The suggestion that the reception at New York be made one of national character has been adopted, and it is now planned to have representatives from all of the big cities present. Thus, when Admiral Dewey drops anchor, he will be represented not only with the freedom of Gotham town, but of Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities.

Unless some means of heading off these civic delegations can be found,

this will doubtless be a most tiresome ceremony to the admiral, who is a modest, law abiding man and who does not care for the freedom of cities. Why not fit one of the Olympia's ash cans with a slotted cover and let the spokesmen drop into it their printed speeches and various civic freedoms?

An up to date poet has expressed his views of the Dewey welcome in verse: We have welcomed many presidents, like a king and a queen, And princes of most every race and sort, But the meetings of those meetings will eternally be lost. When Dewey comes a-sailing into port, Just how we're going to do it we really cannot say. The plans are not complete enough to Of course there'll be gunpowder, music, speeches, grub and louder Than the best, I know, will be the people's yell.

Then he proceeds to dilate on the extent and depth of that yell and ends with the conclusion that: Altogether rolling in one tremendous roar It will meet and set the Narrows all a-tremor. And the man whose ears it reaches by Those whoops and howls and screeches Can bet his life they're glad to see him home.

Just what the date of this Dewey jubilation will be cannot be determined for some time to come. According to the latest reports, the Olympia will leave Hongkong about June 1. If she sailed straight home through the Mediterranean, she would reach New York about July 15. Europe wants to see our great admiral, however.

The English are especially anxious for him to stop at one of their ports. They will have banquets and receptions awaiting him. Probably the French would like to see Dewey too. It is not expected that he will have very urgent invitations to stop at Barcelona or any other of the Spanish ports. The dons have seen quite enough of Dewey.

If he accepts any of the French or English invitations, his passage home will be delayed. The navy department has given him free choice in the matter, and he has liberty to be as leisurely as he pleases.

In the meantime the project to give Admiral Dewey a home in Washington has become the most popular movement of the kind that has ever set rolling.

It is proposed to give every Dewey admirer an opportunity to subscribe to the fund. The matter has been put in the most reliable and competent hands. No less a person than Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the United States treasury, has been made chairman of the committee, and Ellis H. Roberts, whose name is on so much of the government's money, has consented to act as treasurer.

The following is an extract from the address recently issued by the national Dewey committee:

"A grateful nation cannot do better than provide liberally for Admiral Dewey's comfort in a home fitted to his tastes, worthy in some measure of his services and indicative in a small degree of the gratitude which is not of a day, but of all time. A popular subscription will afford all the privilege to join in such a testimonial, in which patriotism will have a monument."

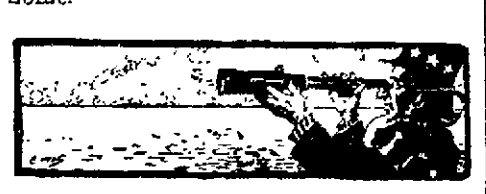
"On his return from the scene of his victories and his statesmanship, the official duties of Admiral Dewey will be performed in Washington. He should have a home there. The national capital cannot fail to have attractions for him in the present and future. For a winter residence during his life he can hardly find a more desirable place. It is for home for Admiral Dewey in Washington that subscriptions are invited."

"Suggestions to this general effect have been put forth in several quarters. Assurances have been conveyed to the undersigned that the general enthusiasm can be directed into a single current through the agency of a national committee. Each of us, busy with manifold occupations, accepts as a duty, not to be set aside, the task of organizing the popular munificence for this purpose and of administering the patriotic trust for a Dewey home fund."

"Subscriptions may be sent at once to the treasurer of this fund at the treasury department, Washington. Temporary receipts will be promptly returned, and, as soon as it can be prepared, a duplicate of the same date and number, bearing a fine portrait of Admiral Dewey, will be forwarded to every subscriber."

A Brooklyn kite expert is to greet the admiral in a most novel way. He is going to suspend an American flag from a pair of kites and send it far out to sea.

These are some of the ways in which we are preparing to welcome Dewey home.



THROUGH THE MEADOW.

The summer sun was soft and bland As they went through the meadow land. The little wind that hardly shook The silver of the sleeping brook, Flung the gold hair about her eyes— A mass of curly ringlets.

So he must pass—no gently stoop, And all the way to him to loop Behind her name—ear-emprise Of sun and wind and many sighs.

Across the stream was scarce a step— And yet she leaped to try to leap; And he, to still her sweet appeal, Must hit her eye on his arm.

She could not keep the narrow way, For still the little feet would stray, And even now she had to tread The balance of a foot and a toe— From dainty toes to lips in part Must kiss the perfect flower out.

Ah, little conquest! Fair conquest! Some things are better than were sweet. —William E. Howells

MY AUNT.

The first remembrance I have of my mother must have been when I was about three years old. I can perfectly remember the old nurse, who seemed to have as much care of her as my self, trying to make me call my pretty playmate "mamma," instead of "Rosie."

Of my father nothing is clear. In deed, I do not remember ever having one, until I was led into the great drawing room one day, and lifted up to gaze on "my father," they said. Very well, even now, long years as it has been, can I remember the feeling of awe and fright which possessed me when, as they bade me, I pressed my lips on that pale, cold brow. "Dead," they said he was. I was very young, for some time after that, for my pretty mamma no longer played with me. My first thought of care, or sorrow were commenced then, and seemed to me entirely attributable to the black garb which clothed every one I loved. But gradually the gloom wore away, and again Rosie and I were happy.

When I became old enough to understand, I learned much from my old nurse. She told me my mother was a child when her parents gave her to my father, who was many, many years older than her. But he was immensely rich, and loved the child; and so they were well pleased when Gen. Neville wooed their daughter.

I was never separated from her for one day until I was eighteen. I attended the preparatory school near home, up to that time, and then came the separation. I was sent to college. It was a severe trial for me to leave her—mother, friend, companion, all to me. Often I had heard friends laugh and say something about another love coming to both, and separating us; that mother was young and would surely marry again. I did not feel very uneasy; for knowing she had been a widow thirteen years, I thought if, during that time, she had never known love for any other than her boy, I might rest easy about the future.

My first vacation I returned home and found my mother more beautiful than ever, and had no cause to feel at all uneasy about any one winning her love from me.

Returning home at the close of the second year I found things a little different. Indeed, no lady in the neighborhood entertained so much company as my mother. She said to me: "My dear Marcy, now that you are about entering society, it is necessary that I should secure the best friend for you. A year more, and you will leave college and take your proper place among your fellow-men."

She made no allusion to our mutual pledge, and seemed to have forgotten it. Still I had no real cause then to be uneasy.

But among her guests was one I feared my mother was a little more at tentative to—a very handsome lawyer. And I felt perfectly sure he admired her very much.

Back again, for the last time, I went to my college. The months rolled swiftly by. Again was vacation near when I received a letter from my mother which not only surprised me dreadfully but completely put to flight any ideas of objecting, remonstrating, or pleading against what had been a sad during the last year, for it was then a reality. Thus she wrote:

"Dear Marcy: Believing the time will come when you will think with me, that a bad promise had better be broken than kept, I take some comfort in the regret I feel in giving you sorrow, even for a little while. This morning I was married to one you have met. Be perfectly sure when your mother gave her heart to the one whose wife she is, her love for her boy was not invaded."

"We are going for a little trip—probably shall be absent two months. My husband's sister, your maiden aunt, will help your grandma to make the time pass happily until our return. Lovingly yours."

Yes, it was the man I feared. In a storm of rage and disappointment I strode up and down the floor. I resolved to write immediately to my lawyer and have him demand a settlement of my father's estate; and when in possession of my portion, to leave the country. I would never again visit the "old homestead," then no longer home to me. Not only had my mother cruelly injured me, I thought, but had added really insult, by speaking of my being entertained by her husband's sister, an old maid, my perfect abomination! Go where she was? Not I.

After a few days I grew calmer, and decided to return home, wait there my mother's coming, settle up my business, and then commence my travels. I did not write to appraise my grandmother of my coming, and so my arrival was unexpected. No one but the servants were home. After making myself comfortable and presentable, I entered the drawing room, drew a chair to the window, and seated myself in a position to command the road and see my grandmother when she would be coming home, which would be soon, the servants said.

I had watched possibly half an hour when I beheld, some distance off, and coming at an almost flying rate, a female on horseback. Not grandmother, I felt sure, or my aunt. Neither of them would, or could, ride like that. As she came nearer, I beheld the most beautiful girl I had ever seen. Very young she seemed, with an abundance of long golden hair, blown back from her fair face. On she came, up to the gate, and over, without seeming aware that such an obstacle had been in her way. I was so completely lost in ad-

miration of the beautiful girl and her fine riding that I did not hasten out and assist her to alight. When I remembered my duty she was in the hall. I drew back into the recess of the window as she entered the drawing room. Tossing off her hat she sank on the sofa, saying: "Dear me! It is awfully dull out here! I wonder when that young one is coming."

Already in those few moments I had found some little excuse for my mother's loving some one besides her son.

It is no use to go around the truth: I was in love at first sight. I made a little noise with the chair and advanced into the room.

A half-suppressed scream fell on my ear, and then she seemed about to fly, when I explained to her who I was. With a beautiful smile she held out her hand and said:

"I feel as if I knew you very well, from your mother and grandmother. I have heard so much of you. It is too bad you should have found no one here."

"I am very well reconciled now to that," I said. "You spoke of my mother. Then you are a friend of hers and visiting here, I hope."

"Yes, I am staying with your grandmother and—"

"My aunt," I said, finishing her reply. "Are you acquainted with that worthy lady, my mother's maiden sister?" I asked.

"Slightly. I met her here this week," she returned, with a smile.

Waiting the return of my grandmother, we became very well acquainted. Auntie—she told me that was her name—and I.

Indeed, soon I felt as if I had known her all my life.

Soon my grandmother came, and formally presented me to my young friend, Miss Bell.

During the evening grandmother informed me I should not be annoyed with the society of Miss Moreton—that was the maiden aunt's name—for several days, as she had gone to make a little visit in the neighborhood that day, and it was probable she would not present herself perhaps for a week. How I rejoiced!

Nearly two weeks had passed when, one morning, entering the breakfast room I beheld the long-dreaded person, I felt sure, seated with her back to me, the very picture of my imagination—my maiden aunt.

For a fortnight nearly I had been living too happy to expect it could last—such was not for earth—riding, walking, singing and reading with sweet Annie Bell. Day and night was my heart filled with thoughts of her. That morning I had determined to whisper to myself no longer, but speak out to her the dearest hope of my heart.

No chance of another day's happiness then. She would be always plying about, and coming in just when I wished her in the moon. Well, I might as well face the cannon's mouth at once—so, forward I went. I was glad Annie was not near, for one glance of her merry eyes would have upset my decorous conduct.

My grandmother arose to present me. I dared not raise my eyes. The introduction through, Miss Moreton said:

"I was dreadful sorry I was not home to welcome you."

There was something in the voice that caused me to look up. I looked again. What did I see? A ringing laugh, followed by a very low one from grandma, a chuckle from the servant, and by the removal of the cap, spectacles and false front hair. I was soon convinced that I had been the object of an excellent joke.

Your maiden aunt, young man—Miss Annabel Moreton!

There was no breakfast for me that morning; for as often as I was about to get a taste of anything Annie's glance of mischief, or some of my remarks repeated in reference to the maiden aunt, would set me off in such a fit of laughter that eating was impossible.

After teasing me to her heart's content, she fled to the garden. I followed; told her my love.

"What! would you marry your maiden aunt?" she asked.

All I answered, I will not write here. And she, as it was against her principles to disappoint any one, made me happy. Soon my mother returned. During the evening of her return I noticed she watched Annie and me closely; and then she came, and putting her arms around me, whispered:

"You can forgive me now, Marcy."—New York News.

The Wrong Word.

The United States Supreme Justices are great sticklers for etiquette, and their extraordinary dignity has afforded many a bright attorney who has appeared before them at Washington the opportunity to give them a quiet dig. A Detroit attorney relates an episode which will show just how punctilious a United States Supreme Justice may be. The attorney appeared before Chief Justice Fuller.

"I trust, your Honor, the case may not be delayed," said the attorney, referring to the matter which called him to Washington.

"Delayed, sir!" ejaculated the Chief Justice.

"Yes, your Honor. There is much at stake, pending the decision. I hope the case will not be delayed."

"Delayed, sir!" repeated the Chief Justice. "There can be no delay. You mean you hope your case will not be deferred."

"That is what I intended to imply and thought I had implied."

"Very good, sir. Your case will not be deferred."—Detroit Free Press.

A Bachelor's Whim.

Cecil Rhodes, the millionaire diamond owner and political boss of South Africa, is not only a bachelor, but he insists on surrounding himself with bachelors. He will have none but unmarried men on his personal and domestic staff. Any of his subordinates who marries is dismissed. "Marriage spoils a man's or a woman's career—destroys singleness of aim," is his motto. His aim is to get rich. He is succeeding.—Chicago Tribune.

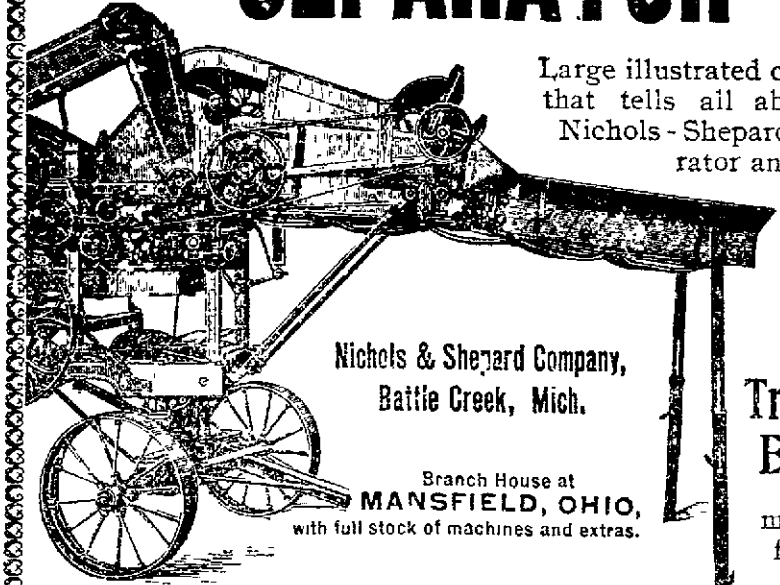
Lucky Boston Woman.

Boston has a five-cent restaurant for women. It was suggested by the success of a similar eating house for men. Such places are not supplied with all the delicacies of the season, but they sustain life, and that has been something since last autumn.

A Thresher Feeder

that has every advantage of efficiency, convenience and economy over all other feeders is the Nichols-Shepard Self-feeder. It feeds either bound or loose grain evenly and steadily, without waste or litter, and completely regulates itself to the speed of the separator. The feeding apron stops and starts automatically and the feeder can be stopped while the separator is in full motion. It is held rigidly in place when attached to the separator frame and its adjustable supports keep it always perfectly level. This Self-feeder is designed for the

NICHOLS-SHEPARD SEPARATOR



Large illustrated catalogue that tells all about the Nichols-Shepard Separator and its improved attachments, and the Nichols-Shepard

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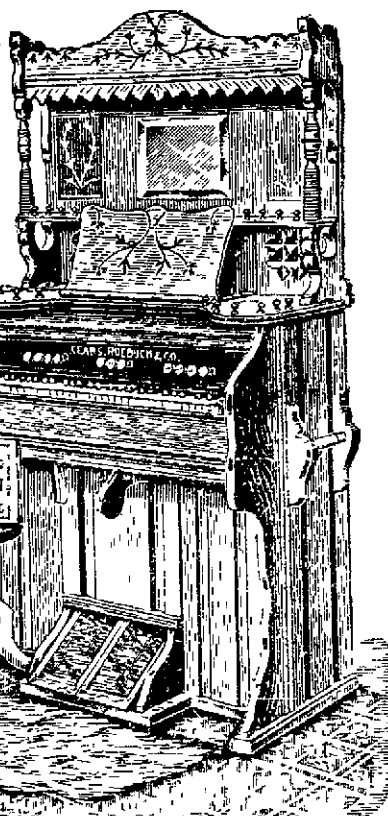
Cut this ad. out and send to us with \$1.00, and we will send you this NEW IMPROVED ACME QUEEN PIANO ORGAN, by freight C.O.D., subject to return for full refund of your \$1.00, if you find it exactly as represented, equal to organs that retail at \$150.00 to \$200.00, the greatest value you ever saw and far better than organs advertised by others at more money, pay the freight agent our special 90 days offer price, \$31.75, less than \$20.00 and freight charge. Less than \$31.75 is our SPECIAL 90 DAYS PRICE, one-half the price charged by others. Such an offer was never made before.

THE ACME QUEEN is one of the most durable and sweetest toned instruments ever made. From the illustration shown, which is engraved direct from a photograph, you can form some idea of its beautiful appearance. Made from Solid Quarters Sawed Oak, antique finish, unusually decorated and ornamented, latest 1899 style. THE ACME QUEEN is 50 inches high, 42 inches long, 24 inches wide and weighs 250 pounds; contains 5 octaves, 11 stops as follows: Diapason, 6 Feet, 4 Octaves, 16 Notes; Celeste, 8 Feet, 4 Octaves, 16 Notes; Treble Copier, Diapason Forte, Principale Forte, and Vox Humana; 2 Octave Couplers, 1 Tone Swell, 1 Grand Organ Swell, 1 Stop Octave Coupler, 1 Set of 24 Rich Yellow Smooth Diapason Reeds, 1 Set of 24 Pleasing Soft Melodious Principal Reeds.

THE ACME QUEEN action consists of the celebrated Reeds, which are only used on the best grade instruments, also fitted with Hammer Couplers and Vox Humana, also best Dolor notes, leatherette, bellows of the best rubber cloth, 3 ply bellows, evert and lined leather in valves. THE ACME QUEEN is finished with a first leveled plate French mirror, nickel plated frames and every modern improvement. ALL RIGHT HERE a handsome organ stool and the best instruction book published.

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THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News Now is the time to subscribe,

FIRST COMMUNION

Large Class Admitted to
St. Mary's Church.

THEIR BAPTISMAL VOWS.

Renewals Made at the Afternoon Service—The Communicants Numbered One Hundred and Twenty-two, Sixty Boys and Sixty-two Girls.

One hundred and twenty-two children, sixty-two girls and sixty boys, one of the largest classes in the history of St. Mary's congregation, became members of that church Sunday, taking their first communion in the morning and renewing their baptismal vows in the afternoon. The morning service was held at 8 o'clock. The communicants entered the church in a procession, which was formed at the schoolhouse. Leo Gabele, as the cross bearer, with Charles Fredericks and Reinhart Keller, acolytes, on either side of him, headed the procession, which moved down Mill street and to the church by way of Cherry street. After the cross bearer and acolytes came twenty little girls, strewing flowers right and left. The communicants, the boys in advance of the girls, followed, and in their rear marched twenty or more acolytes, preceding the Rev. H. V. Kaempker. The girls of the class wore gowns of pure white. The boys were in black.

The Rev. Mr. Kaempker spoke in German and English in the morning. He also delivered a sermon in each language in the afternoon. The immense church was not more than adequate to accommodate the people who attended the morning service. Every seat was taken, the aisles and gallery were filled—nowhere in the great auditorium was a foot of space which was not utilized.

Following is a list of the names of the communicants: Joseph Decker, Frank Eisenbret, Edward Frantz, John Fick, William Haag, N. Hoffmann, Edward Kracker, Peter Legrom, Leo Marks, Conrad Peters, Albert Stucker, Charles Schmitt, Julius Seiler, Stephan Tragesor, Otto Hamel, Frank Yost, Walter Wenzel, George Wilhelm, Albert Wilhelm, Julius Wilhelm, Herbert Weltlich, Adam Weick, Clarence Youngblood, Caspar Berens, N. Betscheider, Joseph Wilhelm, George Everhardt, Frank Zill, Henry Gabele, George Hoffmann, Louis Meinhardt, Albert Miller, Ernest Preiss, Arthur Bastetter, Peter Slinger, Arnold Schmadner, Chas. Siffrin, Peter Theken, Edward Wittmann, Clarence Wiener, William Youngflesh, Ed. Youngflesh, Charles Engelhardt, Walter Paul, George Erlie, Ed. Forster, Leo Jordan, George Leonhard, Charles Lustig, Otto Nay, John Nebel, Henry Rosche, Albert Sticker, Fred Rosche, John Thiel, John Yando, William Keller, William Kramer, Nicholas Conrad, Ernest Schrin, Minnie Brentzel, Martha Wilhelm, Christina Ertle, Amelia Youngblood, Esther Eisenbret, Clara Waltz, Lillian Hamel, Cecilia Hamel, Mary Huth, Helen Ess, Mary Kramer, Helen Beichel, Arline Bamberger, Lena Kneffler, Feida Bader, Bertha Lachmaier, Lizzie Brown, Lizzie Miller, Amelia Helger, Mary Oster, Mary Halter, Florence Peters, Katie Gross, Pauline Poth, Clara Krause, Mary Pfister, Amelia Kieko, Barbara Paul, Rosa Kracker, Edna Seiler, Arline Lung, Lena Siffrin, Susan Paul, Caroline Siffrin, Ella Reid, Stella Schrader, Bertha Rohr, Blandina Sibila, Agnes Shaffner, Amelia Walter, Laura Warth, Ida Wenzel, Stella Witt, Mary Krell, Mary Walker, Florence Wilhelm, Emma Yaste, Rose Baker, Edith Kahler, Mary Klefer, Mary Rohr, Stella Rohr, Tillie Rohr, Mary Seifert, Frances Seifert, Ella Wilhelm, Anna Johnes, Agnes Preiss, Mary Ress, Bertha Zuber, Lizzie Rost, Theresa Rost.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists: price 75 cents per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"What They Say"
Is the title of an exceedingly well printed and finely illustrated booklet which has just been issued and distributed by the Chicago & North-Western Railway, describing the electric lighted twentieth century train. "The North-Western Limited." It is unique in design and composition and affords entertaining reading. D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Half Rates to California, via the Chicago & North-Western Railway, affording the quickest time, grand scenery, variable routes and perfect service. Chicago to Los Angeles and return \$64.50, tickets on sale June 25 to July 8, limited to return until September 4, 1899, on account of Annual Meeting National Educational Association. Illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent, or write D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

For Over Fifty Years
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

THE LAND OF ROSES

Southern California Reveals
In Blooms Just Now.

The month of roses will soon be here, and all over the country, even in the northern parts of Maine and Minnesota, the bushes will be blooming in the carefully tended gardens. But in southern California every month is a month of roses. Just now, however, while the people of less fortunate sections are anxiously watching their few dozen buds, the residents of the Pomona valley are moving about through a sea of roses whose fragrant, gorgeous colored waves break clear to the house tops.

It is difficult for people who have never seen the rose trees and bushes of southern California to realize what a wealth of bloom they put forth at this time of the year. The most delicate tea roses, the rarest Marechal Niel and the most royal Marie Van Houtte grow beside the door of the lowliest mountain cabin, while climbing roses of the most exquisite variety clamber with tropical luxuriance up the sides of old barns and even adorn deserted cattle and horse corrals.

In some localities there are literal thickets of La Marque, rainbow, Clare Carnot roses that would each winter season bring hundreds of dollars to their careless owners if the floral crop could be gathered and sold in New York or any eastern city.

On the roads into Los Angeles and about Pomona there are in the aggregate fully a mile of thick hedges of Marechal Niel, Cherokee and Jacquemont roses. In the season of blossoming the air is in many valleys heavy with the perfume of roses.

The remarkable luxuriance of roses, as well as of all varieties of vegetation, in southern California is accounted for by the fact that rarely is there a touch of frost, and the soil, in itself of ex-



MARECHAL NIEL ROSEBUSH IN POMONA, CAL. traordinary fertility, has the quality of holding moisture well and giving it up to the plant life when needed.

In some of the rose gardens, particularly through the San Gabriel and Pomona valleys, there are grown over 150 separate and distinct varieties of roses. In the well known Skinner rose garden in Pomona 178 varieties of roses blossom for a month or two every year, while 22 varieties, imported from Japan and islands in the Mediterranean, are in annual bloom 10 months out of 12. Along the streets of the older settled towns, such as Santa Barbara, San Gabriel and Santa Ana, large branches, laden heavily with roses more perfect in form and color than the tens of thousands that have been sold in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other eastern cities for \$4 a dozen, thrust themselves over the fences or cypress hedges.

On scores of streets there are rows of pepper trees, up whose shaggy bark cloth of gold, beauty of Glazenwood and Devoniensis roses have been planted and trained to climb so tightly as to conceal the trunk from sight.

The rapid and immense growth of all rose plants is a matter of astonishment with all newcomers to southern California. There are hundreds of climbing roses that have grown 25 and 30 feet in three years. At the Arlington, in Santa Barbara, there is a climbing rosebush some 20 years old whose almost innumerable branches cover an area of over 2,000 square feet on the long side of the hostelry. Its four main trunks, a yard above the roots, are each 5 inches in diameter. At Riverside there is a La Marque rosebush 14 years old that has twisted its huge branches serpentine about the trunk of a mammoth pepper tree and followed each limb of the tree out to the end, so that in the weeks of rose blooming the tree looks like a stupendous bouquet of green flecked with tens of thousands of bits of white roses.

The rose tree is an achievement of the florist. It is made by budding a rosebud on the stock of a dogwood bush. The stock becomes the trunk of the rose tree. Any rosebud may be easily grafted or budded on dogwood, and in regions where there is no freezing weather a plant so budded thrives with very little care. There are a few rose trees in the old Spanish villages of southern California, as Cucamonga, San Fernando and San Bernardino, that have trunks 9 and 10 inches in diameter and 10 feet high.

ANDREW DOWNS.

The Mystery of Warts.

When a youngster of 10 years. I was visited by a plague of warts. From my earliest recollection I had had on my middle finger an old daddy wart, but at the age stated this had multiplied to 40 or more, one being on my lip and one on my chin. I was considerably worried over my growing family of excrescences, and one day a woodchopper in my father's employ, who acted queerly, never wearing a hat, for instance, said that he could take the warts away with him. I was quite willing to have him try, and he took me off to a quiet spot under a willow tree, from which he cut a number of small branches, and these he cut again into little bits of an inch in length, making a notch in each one, and this notch he set down over each wart, having at last a collection of 40 or more of these little notched sticks. These he put into his pocket, saying that the warts would go away.

I could never say just when the prophecy was fulfilled, but within six weeks there wasn't a wart on my face or hands, and there has not been one since that time. What I want to know now, as I did then—and the conjurer would not tell me—is what did it. I have spoken to many doctors about it, but they merely laugh, as though I was giving them a "pipe talk," and yet the warts went away, and all the medicine I had ever tried on them had no effect whatever.—New York Sun.

His Opinion.

The woman who speaks her mind freely on all occasions had been telling the sad eyed stranger to whom she had been introduced what she thought of Mormonism. Her remarks were eloquent and acrimonious. She had a flow of language which never failed and was fortified with facts which could not be refuted. He listened patiently till she had finished and then said meekly, "Yes, madam; I'm a Mormon myself."

"I don't care," she exclaimed, though her face reddened a little. "A man ought to be satisfied with marrying one woman to wait on him and be browbeaten by him."

"I don't browbeat anybody," he responded reproachfully.

"It doesn't make any difference whether you do or not. No man has any business to marry two wives."

"I agree with you perfectly, madam."

"Ha! You admit it."

"Yes'm; no man ought to have two wives. If he takes more than one, he ought to stick to odd numbers and have three, five or seven. It obviates the necessity of a man's mixing in. In case of a family dispute it provides for a deciding vote and prevents a deadlock."

—Washington Star.

In ancient times and among inland peoples the possession of a salt spring was regarded as a special gift of the gods. The Chaldeans in Epirus had one which flowed into a stream where there were no fish, and the legend was that Heracles had allowed their forefathers to have salt instead of fish.

The income tax in India is levied on all incomes of £33 and upward, and then only one man in 700 comes within its scope.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the bane of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, that tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and of blood purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice.—MISS JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis.

If you are suffering in this way, write as Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.

W. J. GILMORE CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

At all Druggists. \$1.00.

PURE BLOOD: Pure blood means life, health, vigor—no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.

Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher

Makes pure blood—cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimples, boils, sore eyes, scald head—blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:

MESSOPOTAMIA, OHIO.

Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has troubled me for thirty years, but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time. It's wonderful.

C. W. LESCOTT.

W. J. GILMORE CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

At all Druggists. \$1.00.

FIGURES WITH FINGERS.

Origin of the Roman Numeral Method of Counting.

Hold your hands up before you, palms outward, thumbs at an acute angle. Begin on the left. Little finger I; little finger and ring finger II; little finger, ring finger and middle finger III; all the fingers of the left hand IIII; and the hand and thumb at an acute angle form V. In place of the IIII you may use the fourth finger from the left, still holding the thumb at an acute angle, and you have IV.

Now pass to the right hand. Holding the thumb and the hand at the same angle as before we have VI; by using the index and the middle finger we get VII, while the thumb and the three large fingers make VIII.

Now join the two V's made by the thumbs, inverting one, and we have X, or 10. Then use the X with the last little finger before it and it will give IX. The combinations following X are obvious. The forefinger of the left hand, with the thumb at right angles, make a perfect L; the little finger of the left hand curved toward the thumb makes C, the initial of centum (100), and so on with the hundreds. Now join the two thumbs with the forefingers, or two V's inverted, and you have the hieroglyphics complete.—Philadelphia Times

He Differed From Her.

She—I see that some doctors have decided that paralysis is a consequence of overuse of the parts affected.

He—I don't see how you can have any faith in that connection, my dear, when you know you are free from paralysis of the tongue.—Boston Centinel

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Bizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Bloated Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. These ailments all arise from a disordered or abused condition of the stomach and liver.

Beecham's Pills will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick Headache, Disordered Liver, etc., they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System, restoring the long lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite, and ridding the system of all impurities.

Without the publication of testimonials.

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

McDOWELL & CO., AT DALTON, O.

If you call them by Bell or Farmers Telephone, or write them they will furnish you with the ever lasting, ever going all Steel Aeromotor.

The wind pump that runs while all others stand still.

The Prettiest and the Best

Don't buy an imitation when this costs you no more, if as much.

A. E. Dauchy, Salesman.

The Best Sewing Machines from \$15.00 up

McDOWELL & CO., AT DALTON, O.

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Something New!

5¢

Large package of the World's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4 pound package. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia



A POPULAR WEDDING TRIP

Is to Take a D. & C. Steamer to Mackinac Island, Michigan.

If you want a delightful wedding trip where you are not likely to meet acquaintances, take one of the D. & C. new steel passenger steamers to the Island of Cool Breezes. Staterooms and parlors reserved thirty days in advance. Send two cent stamp for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., D. & C. D. trip, Mich.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad, and we will send you a new 1899 pattern high-grade BAKER'S COAL and 10000 COOK STOVE, by freight C.O.D., subject to examination.

Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest stove ever seen or heard of, pay the freight station. Your local dealer would charge you \$25.00 for such a stove, the freight is only about \$1.00 for each 600 miles, so we save you \$24.00.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (INC.) CHICAGO, ILL. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

WRITE FOR OUR BIG FREE STOVE CATALOGUE.

ACME BIRD.

Our special BARMORE DERBY.

Zephyr Weight, Black or Brown.

CUT PRICE \$2.75.

The Easiest Fitting Hat Made.

Knox Light Weight Derbies. \$4.00.

Our Pearl Alpine. \$2.00, worth \$2.50.

Straw Hats—all the new shapes and Braids.

New Bike Caps—New Golf Hose.

Latest Belts. Nobby Neckwear.

Silk and P. K. Front Shirts.

Fine Balbriggan Silk Fibre Finish Drawers. Double Seated, only 50c.

Men's and Boys' elegant Night Robes. 50c.

School Umbrellas. 43c. Gents' Umbrellas. 80c, worth \$1.25.

Old Glory. 4 x 7. 98c.

GEO. W. DOLL,

Cash Hatter,

4 E. Main St. at the Bridge.

Lots! Lots! Lots!

16 lots on Chester street,.....\$250 to \$450

15 lots on Edwin street,..... 250 to 450

16 lots on Dwight street,.... 250 to 450

7 lots on George street,..... 225 to 270

13 lots on Johnson street,.... 200 to 275

\$10 accepted as first payment, balance \$5 to \$10 a month according to location.

James R. Dunn,

STONE BLOCK.

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE, NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE,"

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD. DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.

"Buffalo 8" "Cleveland 6"

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. MERRMAN, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, CLEVELAND, O.

Legal Notice.

Ida Snyder, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 9th day of May, 1899, Benjamin L. Snyder filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark County, Ohio, being cause No. 1284, praying for a divorce from said Ida Snyder on the ground of willful absence for more than three years last past, and said cause will be for hearing on and after July 1st, 1899.

DAN W. SHELTER, Attorney for plaintiff.

The Great Sale!

On Thursday Morning, of this Week at 7:30 O'CLOCK, WE WILL START OUR GREAT AN

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

Count de Castellane has denied the statement that his wife, formerly Miss Anna Gould, of New York, led a mob at the Ateul demonstration. American newspapers will be glad to make this correction.

Now that we are sending locomotives to France, Italy, Spain and England, steel rails to Japan, China and Russia, and steel bridges to Mexico, Central America, Brazil, Japan and China, it is hardly possible for the British government to refer any longer to the "infant industries" of the United States.

Carl Browne is against the trusts and says he will organize an army that will move on Congress next winter and demand that such organizations be driven from America. His father-in-law, Jacob Coxe, in an interview the other day, said he was in favor of trusts. Thus it seems that the family is working both ends of the biggest problem in the country.—Ohio State Journal.

A little scheme by which the Cuban officers, who receive none of the American money under the plan of payment, were benefiting at the expense of the Cuban soldiers, offers one more example of the treachery and unreliability of the class which is resisting the military government of the United States and clamoring for absolute independence. To secure payment the men have to be identified by their officers, and the latter refused to vouch for their identity unless each paid five dollars. The scheme was stopped as soon as it was discovered.

The colonial empire of Spain is finally reduced to a total area of 247,308 square miles, including the considerable regions of which France claims to be the rightful owner. The areas lost to Spain as a result of the war embrace Cuba, 45,872 miles; ceded to the United States, 119,356 square miles (Philippine and Sulis islands, 115,300; Porto Rico, 3,603; Guam, 358); and disposed of to Germany, 610 square miles (Caroline and Pelew islands, 560 miles, and Ladrones islands, except Guam, 50). Spain's colonial possessions have been reduced in the past year by 165,835 square miles of territory.

Alcoholism in France has been somewhat of a puzzle since authentic statistics showed that the people, who, thirty or forty years ago, were among the soberest nations in Europe, are now the hardest drinkers. The universal custom has been greatly developed by the fact that since 1882 there has been practically no obstacle to the sale of alcohol in France. Anyone can retail it, and thus grocers, coal-sellers, cream shops and dry goods shops sell it freely. There is said to be a drinking shop for every twenty-one electors throughout France, or one for every seventy of the whole population. Once the Dreyfus disease is eradicated the question of alcohol will be the first problem in France.

Another demonstration of the benefits of the American protective policy is apparent in an important point scored recently by the silk ribbon manufacturers of the United States, the board of general appraisers having classified ribbons as "trimmings" and made them dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem. Heretofore silk ribbons have been paying 50 per cent. duty as "manufactures of silk not especially provided for," and the addition of 10 per cent., if sustained by the courts, will cut so deeply into the profits of the foreign manufacturer as to give our domestic ribbon makers the virtual control of the big home market through the exclusion of foreign importations.

Many are the guesses now being made concerning the population of the United States according to the twelfth census. The official guess is something more than 77,000,000, or an increase of about 15,000,000 in the ten years. Dr. F. H. Wines, the assistant director of the census, sounds a note of warning to those who look for a population of 80,000,000 or more in 1900. "It will be nowhere near that figure," he says. "The public is inclined to overestimate the population, not only of particular neighborhoods, but of the whole country, the result being disappointment when the facts become known. Seventy-five millions, more or less, is about what the twelfth census will show the population of the United States to be."

The members of the recently dissolved Cuban assembly are again trying to make trouble. Notwithstanding the fact that the assembly was dissolved by the vote of its own members, the executive committee is said to be drafting a proclamation to the army in which it will say that honorable discharges to

Cuban soldiers signed by General Roloff, in the name of General Gomez and the Junta Consultiva, are worthless and will not be recognized by the Cuban republic. It is to make the same assertion regarding the notes given with the discharges. This move is evidently made because the soldiers are accepting money from the Americans, and with a view to punishing them in the future if the assembly crowd gets into power.

It is now almost certain that there will be no call for volunteers for service in the Philippines until the close of the rainy season, medical authorities of the army agreeing that a campaign in that season would be disastrous to the American side. Surgeon-General Sternberg has said that the result would be more disastrous even than in Cuba, for the reason that there is in the island of Luzon or in the vicinity no high ground to which soldiers suffering from disease may be withdrawn for recuperation. Although the administration is heartily in favor of sending General Otis all the troops he may need, it is evident that there is a general belief that no volunteers should be called for. This is a view shared by military officials who express the belief that 6,000 men can be taken from service in the Philippines.

If there is truth in the report that the Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, of New York, took part in the recent outbreak of enmity against the president of France, the fact goes to show how completely Jay Gould's daughter has lost her identity in that of her husband. The Count de Castellane is one of the partisans of the monarchial claimants, who assume that they are being wrongfully kept from divine rights and privileges, and it is perhaps only natural that his wife should share his feelings and those of the small fraction of the French population which is responsible for these frequent outbreaks of violent discontent. However, it is something of a shock to hear that a daughter of the American republic has arrayed herself against moderate institutions and a popular form of government and joined in a public demonstration against the representative of principles for which she might be expected to retain a certain degree of respect and admiration.

The advice given during last Thursday's session of the Republican state convention by Senators Hanna and Foraker, Governor Bushnell and former Governor Foster that a party undivided was invincible, but divided was beaten in advance, struck the keynote of the harmonious action which characterized every step taken by what was without a doubt the largest and most intelligent, as well as the most representative gathering of Republicans that ever sat in Ohio. The mighty audience that packed the seats for spectators, expecting the Republicans of Ohio to tear one another to pieces by the inauguration of an inter-tribe strife that would turn the state and legislature over to the Democrats this fall, went away disappointed. The harmony talk had done its work. The result of Republican action on election day which will be awaited with greater interest than that manifested in the affairs of the state convention, can already be foretold if the rank and file of the Republican party adhere to the principles so strongly advocated by party leaders, and pull together for the election of the ticket nominated.

The reports of United States consular officers in Great Britain which have just been made public by the bureau of foreign commerce of the state department offers increased evidence of the fact that there is a great field for American goods in England if our traders will only study the market. Marshall Halsted, consul at Birmingham, says of the opportunity of increasing our export trade:

"In my opinion, there is hardly a single line of American manufacture of articles used also in other countries, as well as many novel things not known elsewhere, but could be profitably exported if proper steps for its introduction were taken, and if careful, slow, reasonable, and common-sense methods of sale were adopted; second, I must add that, while I believe we are the best manufacturers in the world, I am also convinced that we are the poorest trader, and this is impressed upon me over and over again every day in my correspondence with American merchants and manufacturers, in my observation of the way they are handling the new export trade and of their endeavors to get into it; third, it is my idea that American export trade is rolling up like a snowball because of a 50 per cent. superiority in manufacturing knowledge and natural resources, and despite a 15 to 20 per cent. inferiority in trading knowledge, a heavy percentage of unwillingness to learn foreign trading customs and a still greater percentage of lack of foreign merchant facilities and organization. If a small portion of the vast sum of money in the United States now seeking investment could be employed in some form of export scheme to handle American goods, we would soon be able to record a greater export of American goods than of the raw products of the soil, though today we are boasting of an excess of manufactured exports over the manufactured imports."

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. GRISHAM, Gaars Mills, La. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

HE BROKE JAIL.

Youthful Lee Mistlethynne
Escapes from Prison.

ARRESTED FOR TRUANCY.

With an Improvised Screw Driver the
Boy Takes Off the Bars of the North
Window—Did not Want to Go to
the Reform School.

Lee Mistlethynne, a fourteen-year-old prisoner, broke jail at about 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. He was arrested for truancy by Truant Officer Brown late Monday afternoon, and was to have been taken today before the probate judge, the lad's parents having declared him incorrigible. For safe keeping, Officer Brown placed the boy in the large room of the city prison, never thinking that he would attempt to escape. None but lodgers are ever given the freedom of this room, even plain drunks being put in the cells.

Mistlethynne worked all night removing the screws holding the iron bars of the north window of the jail. Officers visited the place early this morning, and the prisoner was still there. At that time he had not yet succeeded in loosening all the bars. Shortly before 9 o'clock Mr. Brown went to the jail to see the prisoner. The boy was gone. The open window told the officer how he had escaped. After removing the screws, the boy had experienced no difficulty in getting the bars out of the way. The instrument which Mistlethynne used in removing the screws was a fork, whose prongs he had broken off and which he had rubbed on some hard substance until it was as smooth and sharp as a screw-driver. The fork was one of the jail's few articles of tableware.

Mistlethynne is a sharp, bright lad, but he would not go to school. His parents reside in Richville avenue. His father is a W. & L. E. baggagemaster. A food mother's tears and entreaties and the stern methods of his father alike failed to impress young Mistlethynne with the importance of improving his opportunities, and, as a last resort, and in preference to having the boy running wild, the parents decided to have him sent to one of the state industrial schools.

Young Mistlethynne was located at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Policeman Wissmar. He was at the Loomis residence, in Duncan street. The officer took him to the city prison, and he is now safe in a cell. The policeman found the boy by secretly following Mrs. Mistlethynne, who, after making inquiries at police headquarters as to what they intended to do, started at once for the Loomis home.

FRANK ERTLE DISAPPEARS.

Takes \$1,000 and Leaves Monday
Night for Parts Unknown.

Ex-Constable Frank Ertle during the last several weeks converted all of his and his wife's property into cash. He claimed that he had secured a position in Chicago, and apparently was making preparations to leave for that city. Mrs. Ertle, believing that her husband intended removing the family to Chicago on Saturday, Monday evening had Mr. Ertle drive her to the Navarre home of her parents, as she wanted to do some sewing there and at the same time say goodbye to her relatives.

Returning from Navarre, Monday evening, Ertle gave his sons a sealed letter, saying that they should go to Navarre Tuesday morning and deliver it to their mother. They did so. The letter says that Mrs. Ertle should never expect to see him again, as he is going thousands of miles away. Of their money, he took one thousand dollars and left six hundred. In the letter, Ertle offers to send for two of their four children, if Mrs. Ertle is willing to give them up. The Ertles reside in Andrew street. Mrs. Ertle is still in Navarre.

MARRIED ON SATURDAY.

Miss Maggie Jordan and Ernest Slusser
Join Hands and Fortune.

Miss Maggie Jordan, of East Greenville, and Ernest Slusser, formerly of Massillon, were married by the Rev. C. M. Roberts, at St. Timothy's rectory, on Saturday evening. The young couple secured the license late Saturday afternoon. Miss Jordan had just been released from the workhouse, where she had been sentenced by Judge McCarty for ten days on the plea of guilty to assault. Miss Jordan was indicted by the recent grand jury on the charge of shooting with intent to wound. When arrested on the indictment she was unable to give bond for her appearance for trial and she was taken to the county jail. When first arraigned on the charge she entered a plea of not guilty, and was remanded to jail. A few days later an agreement was reached with Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene whereby he would accept a plea of guilty to assault, and on this plea she was sentenced to the workhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Slusser will live at Lisbon.

HURT IN HIS HURRY.

Karl Franz Had His Foot Caught Be-
tween Car Bumpers.

Karl Franz, son of Christian Franz, of 21 Short street, after leaving Russell & Company's works Monday evening, instead of waiting for a train on the switch to pull away, attempted to cross between two cars. His foot slipped between the bumpers, which at that moment came together. Dr. Williamson found one broken bone, and it is probable that there are others. A portion of the foot is badly crushed, but it is thought that amputation can be avoided.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

A Railroad Employee Killed, Sunday
Evening.

CANTON, June 4.—Patrick Connelly, aged 65, employed as targetman at the South McKinley street crossing of the Pennsylvania road, was almost instantly killed Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, by an east-bound freight. Connelly had quit work for the day, and was walking on the track, on the way home. His attention was centered on a west-bound freight, and he failed to notice a train approaching him from the rear. He was knocked from the track, his skull badly crushed, and died in fifteen minutes.

At a special meeting of the board of education, Saturday evening, O. C. Wright, of Delaware, O., was elected superintendent of the public schools of this city. The salary is \$2,500 per year. Mayor Robertson this morning appointed the following election board for the city of Canton: John F. Blake, Democrat, four years; William Volkman, Democrat, two years; George Turner, Republican, four years; W. H. Clark, Republican, two years. At 10:30 the board met and organized by electing John F. Blake, president, and W. J. Davies secretary.

The will of Daniel Baker, of Sugar-creek township, has been filed for probate.

The county commissioners have allowed James Sterling and John C. Welty \$350 each for defending Mrs. Anna George. J. J. Grant, who assisted Prosecutor Pomerene in the trial, was allowed \$650.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Large Quantities of Counterfeit Silver
in Circulation.

CANTON, June 6.—In court room No. 1 Judge McCarty spent nearly all of Monday forenoon in hearing the motion docket. In the afternoon he went to Carrollton to try several cases for Judge Taylor, the latter having been interested in them before taking his seat on the bench. Yesterday afternoon and today will be devoted to the trial of equity cases in Judge Taylor's room, and tomorrow jury cases will be put on in both rooms.

Charles Murray, who was found guilty, by a jury in common pleas court, of burglary and larceny and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by Judge McCarty, was taken to that institution Monday morning, by Sheriff Zaiser.

According to the statement of a bank official this city is flooded with counterfeit coin. The denominations are of the silver dollar, half and quarter dollar type. They were detected several weeks ago in small numbers, but there is not a day passes now that quite a number are not passed into the bank by depositors. They are a good imitation and have an excellent ring, but are a little short in weight. An acid test is used by the banks and counterfeit coin is easily detected by this process.

FIRE AT ORRVILLE.

A Large Brick Building Burned at
Midnight—Cause Unknown.

ORRVILLE, June 5.—The large brick building formerly occupied by the Baughman Manufacturing Co. was discovered to be on fire at midnight, and flames had made considerable headway when the fire company was called out, but in five minutes two streams were turned on the blaze, and after a hard fight it was extinguished. The loss is probably \$2000, which is covered by insurance. The building was occupied with farm machinery, stock, stoves and tinware belonging to Ammann Brothers, which was only damaged slightly by water, and very luckily, as they were not insured. The origin of the fire is unknown, as there was no fire in the building and had not been for a long time. The farm machinery and wagons belonged to the D. C. Boyd Co.

WAS MOVING AWAY.

L. L. Alexander's Property in Hands
of the Law.

Suspicious of the intention of L. L. Alexander, an itinerant clothier, Z. T. Baltzly, his landlord, on Saturday made out attachment papers before Justice Sibila, with instructions that they were to be served if Alexander attempted to move out his goods. Constable Morgan watched the place Saturday and Sunday night. Leaving at daybreak Monday, he had been home but a short time when he was notified that Alexander had loaded his clothing into a moving van and was on his way to Canton. The officer, taking a Canton bound car, overtook the dray at Reedurban, and had the property returned to Massillon. The case will be heard by Justice Sibila on Thursday.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the
postoffice at Massillon, June 6, 1899:

LADIES.
Andrew, Miss Tillie Fayling, Mrs. L. R. D.
Bills, Mrs. Carrie Griffith, Marie
Brown, Miss Julia Kolar, Mrs. Peter
Parker, Miss Ruby

MEN.
Blomberg, Wm. T. Hively, Mr.
Boren, John H. John
Carey, W. J. List, Chas.
Craven, Jack Smith, Addison (2)
Dewer, E. J. Stevenson, W.
Euhart, A. Swyn, Herman
Garver, W. O. Webster, John

Yost, W. C.
Nat'l Detective Ass'n.
Persons calling for the above named let-
ters will please say advertised.
FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

"Never Burn a Candle at Both Ends."

If you do your light will soon be gone and you will be in the dark. Don't think you can go on drawing vitality from the blood for nerves, stomach, brain and muscles without doing something to replace it. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, mental and digestive strength by enriching and vitalizing the blood. Thus it helps people who are overworked and tired.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating, mild, effective.

A HORSE'S HOLDER.

Rogers Declared Rightful
Claimant to Title.

CASE DECIDED BY SIBILA.

Facts Concerning Lee Mistlethynne,
Who Has Been Truant, Jailbreaker
and Re-captured Prisoner in One
Day—Police Court Matters.

Justice Sibila Tuesday afternoon decided that the horse over which James Rogers and Jacob Crow have been having so much trouble is rightfully Rogers's. The horse is really the property of James R. Sprankle, of Cleveland, Rogers being merely the agent and tenant of his farm south of Massillon. Crow claimed that a considerable time before his death, Rudolph Sprankle turned the horse, which was then unmanageable, over to him, telling him that if he could break it and successfully work it the animal should be his. Rogers held that the horse had never been unmanageable, and Mr. Sprankle, who is the late Rudolph Sprankle's heir, produced a letter in which Crow asks him what amount he would accept for the animal in question. This decided the case. Crow lives on the Charlton farm, near Camp Creek.

TO GO TO LANCASTER.

Truant Officer Brown took Lee Mistlethynne, the boy who broke jail after being arrested for truancy, before Probate Judge Wise Wednesday morning. He was sentenced to the Lancaster Reform School. Officer Brown brought the boy back to Massillon, and he is now in a cell in the city prison. Mistlethynne begged to be allowed the freedom of the large room, from which he found escape so easy, but the authorities refused to take any chances, and placed him in a cell. An officer of the court will take him to Lancaster tomorrow.

Mistlethynne has figured in more scrapes than any other boy in his neighborhood. A short time ago he entered Kern Ackerman's barn, through the hay loft, hitched up his horse and was attempting to open the doors to drive out when Mr. Ackerman arrived. The boy, in explanation, merely said that he had heard that glass marbles were cheap in Navarre, where they are manufactured, and as he wanted to go down and buy some, had decided to borrow his neighbor's horse and carriage. Mistlethynne was taken before the mayor, was given a lecture, but Mr. Ackerman decided to prosecute him. Last winter he ran away from home, following a theatrical troupe to Akron, where he was taken in charge and returned to his parents.

THERE IS NO CLEW.

Mrs. R. Parks, of Akron street, called at the mayor's office this morning and learned that no trace of the man who swindled her out of \$8 had been found. The sharper called at her home yesterday, and by falsely representing that he had had certain transactions with her husband succeeded in getting her to make a payment.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Insurance Company Settles a Death
Loss on Easy Terms.

CANTON, June 7.—The administrator of the estate of Victor Frei has been granted permission by the probate court to settle with the insurance company for \$3,500. Mr. Frei carried a \$10,000 accident policy, and died from injuries received in a street car accident at Columbus. The company refused to pay the full amount.

The will of Mary Hitz, of Perry township, has been filed for probate. Application for guardian for Ella Baker, of Sugar-creek township, has been filed.

The case of Harter vs. Moore, on trial before Judge Taylor, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, the jury awarding damages in the sum of \$408.

The case of Yockey vs. City of Alliance, in which plaintiff claims \$5,000 damages, is being heard in Judge Taylor's room today.

A. B. Winnett, found guilty of obtaining signatures to notes under false pretenses, was sentenced to two years imprisonment by Judge McCarty.

ATHENS INSANE HOSPITAL.

Dr. J. O. Gardner Appointed Assistant
Superintendent.

Dr. Jesse O. Gardner, a son of Dr. J. F. Gardner, of West Brookfield, and a brother of Dr. D. S. Gardner, of Massillon, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Athens state hospital for the insane, of which Dr. Rorick is superintendent. Dr. Gardner left for Athens today. Mrs. Gardner will remain in Massillon for the present. Previous to a few months ago, Dr. Gardner was a Massillon practitioner. From here he went to Cleveland, returning to Massillon about a month ago, at which time the appointment was offered him.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Ross-ville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for a dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply to his neighbors and friends, as every family should have a bottle of it in their homes, not only for rheumatism, but for lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

All Right Now.



"Overwork and loss of necessary sleep made me very nervous and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could execute my solos. A friend advised me to give Dr. Miles' Nervine a trial, which I did and received immediate benefit. In a few days I was entirely relieved. I recommend it to all musicians who suffer from over-worked and disordered nerves."

Otto H. Shemmer,
2316 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee,
first bottle benefits or money back.
Book on heart and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

CHARLES ARTHUR.

Charles Arthur, the 18-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Arthur, of 26 Brown street, died at 2:30 this morning with brain fever. The funeral will take place from the house on Wednesday at 2 p. m.

MISS EMMA FASNACHT.

Miss Emma Fasnacht, aged 42 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Fasnacht, died at her home, three miles east of the city, at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. The funeral will take place from the residence on Thursday at 1:30 p. m., the Rev. Mr. Schmucker, of Canton, officiating. The interment will be made in the Canton cemetery.

JOHN LEWIS.

John Lewis, a state hospital patient, died on Saturday. He was a colored man, aged 74 years, and formerly resided in Lisbon.

MISS ELIZABETH STOTLER.

Miss Elizabeth Stotler, aged 30 years, died at her home, 39 Dwight street, on Tuesday night. The cause of death was tuberculosis. Funeral services will be held at the residence on Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. John I. Wilson officiating. Interment will be made at the Marshallville cemetery on Friday.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions, and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung troubles. Regular size 50 cents and \$1. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drugstore; every bottle guaranteed.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

Bismarck's Iron Nervine

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cts. at Baltzly's Drug Store.

Drink Grain-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

Excursion to Wheeling, W. Va.

On Sunday, June 11, the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad will run an excursion to Wheeling, W. Va., at \$1.25 for the round trip. Train leaves Massillon at 6:20 a. m., returning will leave Wheeling at 3:45 p. m., arriving at Massillon at 7:20 p. m. This train runs through the Scio oil fields and will take you direct into the city of Wheeling.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Joseph Hansen is spending a few days in Unionvale.

Miss Clara Volkmar is spending a month at Stillwater, O.

August Sturm, of Navarre, spent Sunday with local friends.

Fred. Schriver, of Cleveland, visited friends in this city Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lentz, of Wilmet, were in the city on Sunday.

Miss Mary Kraft, of West Brookfield, is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Miss Anna Gross has gone to Lorain, where she has accepted a position.

Miss Kate Geisenheimer, of Akron, is a guest at the home of the Rev. J. E. Kuebler.

Mrs. Gus Goldschmidt, of Wooster, is visiting her father, William Meuser, in North East street, for a few days.

Mrs. Christian Tschantz, who died at Kidron, Wayne county, last Friday, weighed four hundred pounds.

The Sons and Daughters of St. George attended in a body, the funeral of Thomas Sewell, at Newman, Sunday afternoon.

Children's day will be observed in the First M. E. church next Sunday morning, the regular Sunday school exercises being omitted.

The festival given by the ladies of the Christian church, Tuesday evening, was liberally patronized, and was a success, socially and financially.

The Rev. S. P. Long, formerly pastor of St. Paul's church, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the Canal Fulton high school class on Sunday.

F. H. Snyder and E. Gleitsman have been elected delegates to the Lutheran Sunday school convention which will convene at Waynesburg on June 14.

Dr. S. Hattery has moved to his new home in Akron street, recently purchased from Edwin Mausz. Mr. Mausz has moved into his new residence in East Cherry street.

The new Massillon pension board met in Dr. Garrigues's office this morning, and examined three applicants. A meeting will be held in Dr. Garrigues's office every Wednesday hereafter.

Newark's street fair opened on Monday, the feature being the wedding of Bert Jones and Bessie Looker, of Homer. The Elks gave the bride a fine outfit of furniture and kitchen articles.

Dr. A. P. L. Pease, who has been spending the past eight weeks in Europe, reached New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Ems this morning, and will be in Massillon on Thursday.

A party of young ladies from Miss Buckingham's school in Canton drove to Massillon on a trolley Tuesday evening and took supper at the Hotel Sailer. Afterwards the state hospital was visited.

The Rev. H. F. Schillinger, of Canal Fulton, will occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's church next Sunday morning, as the Rev. L. H. Burry, pastor of the church, will attend a meeting of the eastern district of the Lutheran Ohio Synod at Butler, Pa.

Akron showed a loss of 8.7 per cent in the bank clearings of the past week, the total amount being \$262,000. Youngstown's were \$350,021, a gain of 51.2 per cent; Canton's were \$239,400, a gain of 18.1 per cent; and Springfield's \$194,739, a gain of 8.3 per cent.

Fireman Christian Baatz, comfortable in a wheel-chair, is now enjoying the benefits of outdoor trips. His broken leg and the other injuries sustained on the night of the Russell fire have by no means healed, though each day brings improvement in his condition.

Howard Cook, of Alliance, who wandered away from home early in April last, while in a demented condition, has been located at St. John's, Mich., where he is in custody of the sheriff. The young man is insane, and will probably be placed in the hospital here at once.

The replevin suit of Jacob S. Crow, of Navarre, against James Rogers, of Beach City, is being tried before Justice Stibila this afternoon. Ownership of a horse is in question. The attorneys in the case are J. J. Grant, of Canton; E. G. Willison, of Massillon, and Mr. Putman, of Beach City.

A party of Massillonians drove to Mt. Eaton Tuesday, expecting to take dinner and supper at the Hotel Lucas. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Clokey, Mrs. Ellen M. Russell, Mrs. E. A. Jones and Joseph K. Russell's family.

Percy H. Garrigues, of Oswego, Kan., is visiting his father, H. Garrigues, at 99 North street. Mr. Garrigues was taken to Kansas by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hutton, sixteen years ago, when about three years old. He graduated from the Oswego high school last month, and has returned to Ohio for the first time since 1883.

Heat, a heavy load and a sore shoulder were making miserable the life of the horse of a Russian rag peddler Monday afternoon. Policeman Brownberger took the man before the mayor, who ordered him to give the sufferer rest and procure a stronger animal to haul his wagon to Canton, where he resides and whither he was bound. The peddler did so.

The Kracker street residence of Chas. Igendorf has been under quarantine for some time, members of his family having come in contact with the small-pox patient. Consequently, when it became known this morning that three of Igendorf's boys were ill and that Dr. Barnes had been hastily summoned, everybody supposed that they had been taken down with small-pox. But Dr. Barnes found no symptoms of the dread disease. He says the young men are suffering from

the effects of vaccination, and will be well in a short time. Mrs. Jones, who is attending the smallpox patient, was also quite ill for a day or two through vaccination, but today she was able to do a big washing.

Of the seventy-five Stark county Elks who made merry at Congress lake yesterday, twenty-two were Massillonians, some of whom returned in the afternoon, though the greater part remained for the festivities of the evening. The Alliance Elks made the trip to the lake in carriages. The storm which blew up in the afternoon in nowise interfered with the pleasures of the day, for the fun in the pavilion was quite as fast and furious as in the woods.

FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

NAVARRA, June 6.—The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Zintsmaster, last Wednesday, of which brief mention was made in THE INDEPENDENT several days ago, was a most happy occasion. The Zintsmaster home is on mile south of this place. Guests began to arrive at 8 o'clock, relatives coming from Massillon, Canton, Navarre, Mapleton, Cleveland, Beach City, Bolivar and Huntington, Ind. After the singing of "Home, Sweet Home," the Rev. Mr. Digel, of Massillon, offered prayer.

The address of welcome was delivered by Nicholas Zintsmaster, the oldest son. Frank Zintsmaster, the youngest son, read a biographical sketch of each of his parents. Miss Lucinda Grinnell sang a solo, Miss Jessie Zintsmaster playing the organ accompaniment. Both Miss Grinnell and Miss Zintsmaster are grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Zintsmaster. The last number on the morning programme was an address by the Rev. Mr. Digel. The guests, when gathered about the groaning dinner tables, numbered exactly 150. A Bolivar orchestra furnished music throughout the day. Mr. and Mrs. Zintsmaster were the recipients of many handsome presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Zintsmaster are both natives of Germany. Mr. Zintsmaster was born in 1825, and Mrs. Zintsmaster, at the time of her marriage Miss Lucinda Grossman, was born in 1828. They were married May 31, 1849. Seven children were born to them, all but one of whom are living. They are Nicholas Zintsmaster, Mrs. Louisa Stoner, Mrs. Flora Shetler, Mrs. Eliza Grinnell, Daniel Zintsmaster and Frank Zintsmaster.

JUSTUS JOTTINGS.

JUSTUS, June 6.—The members of the U. B. church will hold a festival next Saturday evening.

Isaac Brosman, of Elkhart, Ind., is visiting friends in this vicinity.

J. O. McFarren had a valuable horse killed by lightning during one of the storms last week. During the same storm the house of Homer Baughman was struck, and slightly damaged. Mr. and Mrs. Baughman were severely shocked, but not seriously injured.

STANWOOD NOTES.

STANWOOD, June 6.—Mrs. David Bowen and son, of Seattle, Wash., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Bowen.

Wm. Maxheimer was a Wooster visitor Sunday.

The mines are running very slowly at present.

Mrs. Charlotte Hassler and daughter, Mrs. J. C. McDowell, of Dalton, are visiting in Mansfield.

THE CONTRACT AWARDED.

OHIOVILLE, June 6.—The village council at their meeting last night awarded the contract for the paving of Main street one mile in length to Davis & Archer, of Bellaire, O. The estimated cost is \$29,734.24. The foundation to be used is a sag, with Canton Metropolitan block, and Berea stone for curbing. The work is to be commenced within ten days.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 7.—Herbert Venable recently bought the hotel from John Jordan. Mr. Jordan was in town on Saturday and closed the bargain.

The temperance picnic committee will meet on Friday evening at the residence of D. F. Mock.

Harry Kaufman, our capable ticket agent, is off on a two weeks' vacation, and is dividing his time between his parents in Wooster and friends in Madisonburg.

Wade Miller intends to enter the normal school at Wooster for the summer term.

The Rev. J. H. Miller was chosen delegate and Carleton Mock alternate, to the young people's convention, which convenes at East Palestine next week.

Cyrus Myers sustained a lame shoulder by being thrown from his buggy while driving near Canal Dover, last week.

Mrs. Emma Flickinger, fell down a stairway and sustained serious injuries. Miss Alice Kurtz went to Seville on Monday to visit her sister.

THE NEWS OF NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, June 8.—The Gee Brothers, of Canal Fulton, are doing some artistic painting at the Findley residence.

Capt. R. B. Crawford and A. D. Volkmar, of Massillon, came up to our cemetery on Decoration Day, as has been their custom for many years, and placed flowers on three of our soldiers' graves, thereby fulfilling a long kept promise.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Morris, who have been doing considerable traveling during the past few years, and who are at present located at Martins Ferry, have been visiting their many Newman friends the past ten days.

The burning question of the hour is, where do the fourth-class postmasters come in under the McKinley civil service reorganization? The postmaster of Newman, feels like making application for an executive clerk under the new adjustment. He is evidently waiting to see what action the fourth-class postmasters' county organization will take in the matter at their next meeting.

Certain it is that something ought to be done to relieve the over-worked down-

trodden poorly paid fourth class postmaster's. Gentlemen, does this deserve your sympathy? If so call on any fourth class postmaster and receive your thanks.

Prof. Wm. Edwards and James Robinson, of North Lawrence, spent last Sunday afternoon in our village.

The funeral of the late Thomas Sewell, whose death was announced in the daily INDEPENDENT, was held from his residence last Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. The Sons of St. George lodge, of Massillon, had charge of the funeral. Services were conducted in our village church by the Rev. N. E. Moffit, of West Brookfield, who delivered an able discourse; the body was then laid to rest in our village cemetery.

DISCUSSED THEIR DEFENSE.

CANAL FULTON, June 7.—The council, in session last night, discussed the \$2,500 damage suit which Mrs. Edmonds has brought against the town, and which will be tried next week. Mrs. Edmonds claimed that she sustained permanent injuries by a fall due to the bad condition of a sidewalk.

GEORGE KRAMER'S BROTHER.

CANAL FULTON, June 7.—Charles Gramer, a brother of George Kramer, of Massillon, was overcome by the heat while walking in front of Ray's grocery Monday afternoon. He was carried into Labbe's shoe store, and in the course of several hours recovered. At no time was Mr. Gramer unconscious, but was the victim of terrible pains until after sundown.

TAGGART-CHAPMAN.

A Pretty Prospect Street Wedding Tuesday Evening.

Among the prettiest of the many pretty weddings which have occurred in Massillon this spring was that of Miss Minnie Florence Taggart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Taggart, and Mr. George Alfred Chapman, of Chicago, which took place in the presence of a few near relatives and friends at the Taggart residence, in Prospect street, at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The drawing rooms were decorated with a profusion of pink and white roses, and in the library a canopy was formed of white satin ribbon and smiles. The bride entered this room with her father, passing between white satin ribbons unwound by Miss Dorothy Diehlenn and Master Harold Taggart, meeting the groom in the east window where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. M. Roberts. Miss Jessie Drake played the wedding march. The bride's gown was white mousselin de soie over white silk. She carried a Bible. Miss Diehlenn wore a white organdie dress over pink silk and Master Taggart a dress suit of regulation cut.

At the supper following, the bride and groom were seated at a heart-shaped table, in company with the ribbon bearers, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. L. McLain, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Diehlenn, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Taggart and Miss Cora Taggart. The table decorations were pink and white sweet peas and maiden hair fern. At each corner was a white rose, tied with white satin ribbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman left at 9:45 for Chicago. The bride's traveling dress was a blue tailor gown with hat to match. Among the wedding gifts displayed was a large case of silver, forks, spoons and knives, from Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Taggart; a mahogany serving table from Mrs. Chapman, mother of the groom; a handsome set of Haviland china, many odd pieces of table silver, cut glass and bric-a-brac. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond pendant.

Among the guest from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. George Stover, Mr. and Mrs. William Stover and daughter, Mrs. Esther Fulton, Miss Eva Fulton, George Fulton, Miss Luella Landrock and Miss Bertha Porter, of Canal Fulton; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Liggett, of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Helleman, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. Bert Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Wynch, Mrs. McMillen, Mrs. Kennedy, Victor Herrick and Emmet Taggart, of Akron; George Struggles, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Chapman, of Chicago.

BICYCLE PATH LAW.

It Seems to be Weak in Many Important Features.

A Columbus dispatch says: A number of important questions have arisen under the operation of the law enacted by the present legislature authorizing county commissioners to levy a tax upon bicycles of one dollar a year and to build with the fund arising under its bicycle paths along the public highways, and were presented to the attorney general in a letter from C. Fennell, prosecuting attorney of Tuscarawas county. He asks first, whether students and others temporarily residing in a county in which there is such a license must pay the license. Second, whether residents in a county which does not impose such a license must pay the license in a county which does before they can ride over roads in that county, and third, whether a bicycle rider must keep off the main road when there is a path for bicycles alongside the road. Mr. Monnett has not yet passed upon the questions. Evidently the law is lame in many of its features.

Married in Canton.

Mr. George Swan, of Canton, and Miss Mary Pider, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pider, in West Tremont street, were married Tuesday evening, the Rev. J. C. Hadley, of Canton, officiating. Only the immediate friends of the contracting parties were present. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Swan repaired to their home at 704 East Fourth street, in Canton, which was all in readiness for them. Mr. Swan was for a number of years a valued employee of The Independent Company, and now holds a responsible position with the Repository Printing Company.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

LUNATIC AT LARGE.

C. Lehman, a Privileged Patient, Runs Away.

OTHER HOSPITAL NEWS.

A Tuscarawas County Arrival—Edward Jones Returned Today—General Health of the Inmates Remarkably Good—The Baseball Team.

Charles Lehman, a state hospital patient who last winter ran away from the institution and after a week or two of wandering returned and tearfully begged to be taken back, is again gone. He was one of the privileged inmates, being allowed the freedom of the grounds. The other evening when bedtime came it brought no Lehman, and his cottage has not known him since. Whether he has gone is a mystery. Lehman is perfectly harmless. He is expected to return of his own accord. It is utterly impossible to prevent the escape of such patients as Lehman, for they enjoy practically all the liberties of an employee.

Edward Jones, who, a short time ago, was sent to Beach City, his former home, on a trial visit, was returned to the institution today. He did not prove himself entitled to permanent freedom.

Superintendent A. B. Richardson is attending the annual national convention of the American Medical Association at Columbus. Assistant Superintendent Charles Clark will leave for Columbus this evening.

Peter Freeze, of Baltic, who was recently adjudged insane by the probate judge of Tuscarawas county is the first arrival of the week at the institution. The physical health of the inmates is remarkably good. The death of John Lewis, on June 1, was the first that has taken place at the hospital in two months, and but the second in four months.

No trace of Antoine Morocco, who ran away from the institution several weeks ago, has been found.

The baseball team of the hospital has gotten down to harder practice, in order that it may be better prepared for its second meeting with the high school club. The players attribute the crushing defeat of Memorial Day to their lack of team work. They also claim that their opponents were not all high school boys, there being among them considerable outside talent.

THICK COAL VEIN.

Frank Dornacher & Co. Complete Another Hole.

Yesterday evening Frank Dornacher & Co., who are drilling upon the Holben farm, near West Brookfield, reached coal in the third hole they have put down, and this morning, in the presence of Jonathan Holben, Jacob Sonnhalter, William Sonnhalter, Joseph Dornacher and Charles Culler, drilled through the vein, which proved to be six feet and two inches thick—one of the best veins ever found in this section of the country. The drilling will continue until the territory controlled by Dornacher & Co., consisting of one hundred acres, is thoroughly tested. Coal has been found in all of the holes drilled thus far, and the drillers are confident that the whole tract is underlaid with a good working vein.

A KENTUCKY TRIAL.

MANCHESTER, Ky., June 7.—[By Associated Press].—Troops started today to bring in the Bakers for their trial. It is said Tom Baker last night sent word to Colonel Williams that he was willing to trust himself to the soldiers, and it is expected they will come in the afternoon. A. K. Cook, of Pineville, has been appointed special judge in place of Judge Eversole, who was called home by the illness of his mother.

SCHURMAN'S PLANS.

MANILA, June 7.—[By Associated Press].—Professor Schurman sails on Friday, on the Bennington for a three weeks' trip among the southern islands. The gunboat Petrel is also at his disposal. He expects to investigate local government and talk with leading natives, and will sail for home in July. Other members of the commission may remain longer.

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Dyspepsia.—"My husband had dyspepsia and Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him. Our little boy was nervous and the baby had ulcerous sores. It cured both." Mrs. Emma Reese, Portage, Pa.

Indigestion.—"I could not eat for some months on account of distress and indigestion. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me so that I can eat and sleep well." Mrs. C. A. Gutz, Taylor and Walnut Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CASE OF CHOLERA.

A Foundationless Report Circulated at Lawrence.

AN AUTOPSY WAS HELD.

Today Dr. Pilkey Says that the Bowman Child Died of Meningitis and That There was no Choleraic Indications—Second Death in the Family.

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 7.—Another of the Bowman children is dead, and the village is in a fever of excitement because of a report that cholera was the disease which caused its death. The deceased child was a boy, Otis, aged seven years.

Dr. Pilkey, of North Lawrence, stated today, however, that the rumor is absolutely without foundation. "We have held an autopsy," said he, "and know positively that meningitis was the cause of death. This was our diagnosis of the case in the beginning. There was no poison in the system, so that the report that the children died from having eaten something unwholesome is also false. The other children will recover."

The five children of Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Bowman were taken ill suddenly a little more than a week ago. Two have died.

MASSACRE BY RUSSIANS.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 7.—[By Associated Press].—Kobe papers of May 16 tell of the capture and shooting as spies, by Russian cavalry, of scientists in Liav Tung peninsula. No trial was granted them. There were eleven professors, one German servant and ten native Japanese in the party. The Japanese authorities will make an investigation.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 7.—[By Associated Press].—A high authority in the colonial office has informed the Associated Press representative that the Alaskan boundary negotiations are in a fair way of settlement. The lines of prospective settlement have been formally presented by Chamberlain, who has great influence with the Canadian side.

MURDERER HANGED.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 7.—[By Associated Press].—Ralph W. Wireback was hanged in the jail yard today in the presence of several hundred people. Wireback, on April 7, 1893, killed his landlord, David B. Landis, president of the Conestoga National bank, who was attempting to eject him from his property.

A GREAT MEETING.

COLUMBUS, June 7.—[By Associated Press].—Still further accessions are coming to the American Medical Association meeting. It was announced today that Surgeon General Sternberg, United States Army, will deliver an address on hospitals and hospital snips of the Spanish-American war.

HOTTEST ON RECORD.

LONDON, June 7.—[By Associated Press].—A hot wave prevails over Europe, the weather here in June, breaking in all records. For five days it has been eighty-eight in the shade, during the hottest part of the day. Several deaths have occurred from the heat.

DREYFUS IN GOOD HEALTH.

FORT DE FRANCE, June 7.—[By Associated Press].—Dispatches from Cayenne say that all efforts to interview Dreyfus have been futile. He is now under a guard consisting of Captain Cahnoux and four gendarmes, and is apparently in good health, but fatigued.

SEVEN DEATHS FROM HEAT.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[By Associated Press].—Seven deaths have occurred from heat in the twenty-four hours ending at noon today.

RAILWAY TRANSFER.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—[By Associated Press].—The Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad has been transferred to the Pennsylvania Company.

Give the Children a Drink called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take in place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it; because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with a-t-a-benefit. Costs about 1/4 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers act as a faultless pill should, cleansing and reviving the system instead of weakening it. They are mild and sure, small and pleasant to take, and entirely free from objectionable drugs. They assist rather than compel. Rider & Snyder.

The best of all pills are Beecham's.

ALL SORTS.

Cider is said to be fatal to the typhoid fever bacillus.

More than 4,000,000 women work for their living in Great Britain.

The Minneapolis curfew law applies to all children under sixteen.

Canada's mineral production has increased 370 per cent in the last thirteen years.

In the federal draft of 1863 161,244 men failed to report and 73,607 furnished substitutes.

In Europe 1,200 species of plants are used for commercial purposes. Of these 420 are used for perfumes and soaps.

Since 1877 the exports of the United States have amounted to \$34,352,826,568, and the imports to \$31,520,111,597.

Letters pass between Paris and Berlin a distance of 750 miles in thirty-five minutes. Pneumatic tubes are used.

The distance from San Francisco to Manila, by way of Honolulu, is 6,510 miles. From Pagan Sound it is 5,825 miles.

Visiting cards of iron are popular in Germany. The name is printed in silver. The thickness of the card is 1/400th of an inch.

A pineapple of yellow bronze, resting in a cart drawn by an Arab in white gown and scarlet fez, lifting off the green top of the pineapple revealed a receptacle for stamps.

A unique paper weight. A small piece of real coal, perched on the edge a mite of a silver cupid earnestly watching the progress of a silver trail crawling up one side.

The largest state debts are as follows: Virginia, \$20,747,182; Massachusetts, \$12,462,378; New York, \$8,340,690; Indiana, \$5,200,615; Georgia, \$5,000,590; Missouri, \$3,035,559; Pennsylvania, 6,816,399. Iowa has none.

The Queen of Italy, says a gossip, weighs 176 pounds. Queen Victoria 171 pounds, the Queen of Spain 147 pounds, the Queen of Belgium 143 pounds, the German Empress 136 pounds, the Queen of Portugal 132 pounds and the Czarina 129 pounds.

At the celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday at Windsor Castle next month she will be eighty years of age. A performance of "Lohengrin" by the Covent Garden Royal Opera Company will be one of the features of the occasion. Her Majesty, who is now in the Riviera, is expected back early in May.

The annual loss by fire in the United States is about \$1,500,000,000 on insured property. The loss of life is not far from 3,000. Sixty-five dwellings are burned every week, and forty warehouses are consumed every month. Ninety per cent of fires are discovered soon after the start.

Englishmen, according to the Critic, now insure at Lloyd's against adverse judgments in lawsuits. On appeals the rate of premium varies according to the judge from whom the appeal is taken. The premium on Lord Chief Justice Russell's cases is 10 per cent, on those of one judge whose decisions are frequently reversed it is 90 per cent.

Clear on One Point: Sprockett—"Do you believe that the bicycle has seen its best days?" Type—"I know mine has."—Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Posey—"Reading is quite a passion with my husband." Mrs. Dresser—"So it is with mine—when he reads my milliner's bills."—Tit Bits.

"It isn't injurious to eat a glove once in a while, is it, doctor?" "Well, that depends a great deal on the spirit with which you do it."—Chicago Tribune.

"Benjamin Franklin sleeps in Philadelphia," remarked the reverend tourist. "Well," answered the New York salesman with the placid cheeks, "what else is there for a man to do in Philadelphia?"—Washington Star.

Apparent Inexperience First Chicago Matron—"I pity that poor Mr. Porkington. His wife is such an arbitrary, self-willed creature that I believe she is making life a nightmare for him." Second Chicago Woman—"Yes, the conceited creature! She treats him as if she had never had a husband before."—Judge.

"Willie, what are you sliding down the balusters for?" said the mother. "To make trousers for poor orphan boys," said Willie.

An editor who married a Miss Church says he has enjoyed more happiness since joining the church than he ever did in his life before.

"A girl who sings

THE CUNNING LITTLE THING.

When baby wakes of mornings,
Then it's wake, ye people all!
For another day
Of song and play
Has come at our darling's call!
And, till she gets her dinner,
She makes the welkin ring,
And she won't keep still till she's had her fill—
The cunning little thing!

When baby goes a-walking,
O, how her addies fly!
For that's the way the babies say
To other folk, "Bye-bye!"
The toes bend down to kiss her,
And the birds in rapture sing,
As there she stands and waves her hands—
The cunning little thing!

When baby goes a-rocking,
In her bed at close of day,
At hide-and-seek
On her dainty cheek
The dreams and dimples play;
Then it's sleep in the tender kisses
The guardian angels bring
For all to my sweetest love—
You cunning little thing!

—Eugene Field, in Chicago Record.

A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL

"She's short-tempered, Nellie, and quick to speak; but you'll bear with her for my sake!"

"Not for that alone, Oscar—I have learned to love her for her own, long ago. She seems almost like a mother to me!"

Oscar Eldon stood in the middle of the door, holding Helen Dermott's hand in his—a slight hand, hardened with industry and browned with autumn suns. Just a year ago Helen, fresh from the dock of an emigrant vessel, and avoiding the noisy streets and crowded lanes of the great city as if they had been plague suits, had tapped on Mrs. Eldon's door, with her bundle in her hand and the softest roses in her cheeks, humbly asking for employment.

"I don't believe in these travelling tramps, mostly," said Mrs. Eldon to her son, "but this girl has a good face, and I really need some one to help me. What would you do?"

Oscar looked at the sweet, patient face and answered promptly:

"I would take her!"

So, in the thrifty, healthful atmosphere of the great New England farmhouse, Helen worked and sang, and won her way into Mrs. Eldon's good graces with marvellous rapidity. A year afterwards when the summons came to Oscar Eldon to go West and wind up the affairs of his deceased uncle he met Helen in the kitchen and told her that when he came back he should claim her for his wife!

And, when Oscar Eldon was gone, Helen still sang at her work, but there was a sweeter cadence than ever in her tones.

The clock was striking 5 in the kitchen. Helen was paring apples by the fire, and Mrs. Eldon sat by the window counting a pretty roll of bank-notes.

"Ninety-five—100—200—that's the \$100 bill Ford paid for the coll—205—10—20—50. I don't feel safe to have so much money in the house, Helen—I shall drive over to the bank and deposit it to-morrow."

"Yes," said Helen, simply. "I never saw so much money at one time before; it must be very nice to be rich."

"Rich, child! we're not rich, only comfortable; but the money must be put in the bank right off. Who's that knocking at the door? Oh! it's Deacon Elderby. Well, Deacon, this is a great idea—we, with our orchard, buying apples!"

"Val!" quoth the deacon. "trees is just as queer as people sometimes. Now there's my Baldwin's hasn't done nuthin' for two year, and—yes, it's all right, Miss Eldon—85 you owed us afore, and five now—makes 10. Thank 'e."

The deacon disappeared, and Mrs. Eldon came in from the doorstep.

"Can I go out this morning, Mrs. Eldon?"

The old lady's eyes were rounder than the rim of her silver spectacles as Helen presented herself at the henry door.

"Go out? Why, Helen, what's come to you? You never asked me such a thing before!"

Helen's cheeks grew rosy, but she said nothing of the letter directed, "Oscar Eldon, Esq.," that was lying snugly at the bottom of her pocket.

"I would like to do one or two little errands at the village, if you can spare me."

"Of course I can spare you—but be sure you're back by 11, Helen."

"I'll not fail, ma'am."

It was still and cloudy when she set forth, but by the time she had turned her face homeward the snow was driving in blind drifts and the wind shrieked down the valleys like a disembodied spirit.

"It will be a long storm," thought Helen, with a shiver, as she hurried on.

Mrs. Eldon was standing in the middle of the floor when she entered—standing there with an unusual expression on her face, and a set look round her lips, which made Helen pause with unreasoning dread.

"Mrs. Eldon! what is the matter?"

"Helen, don't play the hypocrite," said the old lady, sternly. "Give me back the money and I will overlook this first offense, as you are so young and inexperienced!"

"Money! what money?"

"The hundred-dollar bill you took from my table when I went out last night to pay for the apples."

"Mrs. Eldon! I never touched the money!"

"Helen! think before you resort to deeper deceit. That money lay on the table when I went out; when next I examined my pocketbook it was gone. You, and you alone, have been in the house since. The whole matter is too transparent for concealment. Why did you go to the village to-day? You never before have asked to be absent?"

Helen stood silent; it seemed as if the power of speech was taken from her for an instant.

"Mrs. Eldon, I never dreamed of touching your money! As sure as I stand here, I am innocent!"

Mrs. Eldon's cheek fired with sudden anger.

"Helen," she said in a strange, high-pitched voice, "if it were not that you have seemed almost like a daughter to me for the past few months, I would send for the constable and have you lodged in prison. As it is you go in freedom—but you go!"

She opened the door and pointed out into the road.

"Mrs. Eldon—in this storm?"

"If it were the deluge I would not

harbor a thief in the house another instant. Go!"

The cruel words stung Helen Dermott's heart as an asp might have done. She turned without a word and went out into the howling tempest.

All day long Mrs. Eldon sat by her lonely fire, musing with sorrowful intentness. Never before had she realized how very dear Helen Dermott had become to her, nor how desolate the old home seemed with no light step on the stairs, no soft voice warbling old country ballads from the far-off rooms.

"I would have burned the bill sooner than she should have taken it," thought the old lady. "The loss of the money is nothing to being forced to believe Nellie a thief! And what will Oscar say?"

The brief winter twilight was fast darkening into night, when there came a resonant thumping at the outer door. Mrs. Eldon rose hurriedly, lighted her lamp, and answered the somewhat imperative summons.

Through the flying clouds of snow she could just discern the round, red face of Deacon Elderby, beaming from a framework of fur cap.

"Dear me, deacon, is it you? Won't you come in?"

"Well, I guess I will, seem' I've got sunthin' pretty important to tell ye. Look here!"

Standing close by the lamp, Deacon Elderby drew a bank-note from his pocket and held it out to Mrs. Eldon, with a chuckle.

"My red apples brings a fair price in this market, ma'am, but they ain't worth a hundred dollars!"

"A hundred dollars!"

Mrs. Eldon grew pale and cold.

"Then I must have paid you that by mistake instead of a ten."

"Well, I calculate that was the way it happened," said the deacon, dryly. "I want your business like, but then your eyes ain't what they used to be, no more'n mine is. Thankee, ma'am—ten dollars is my due, and I don't want no more!"

So the deacon went on his way rejoicing; and Mrs. Eldon stood staring vaguely up and down the road.

"Helen! Helen!" she called, aloud; and then remembered that Helen's ears were far, far beyond hearing.

She rushed uncovered out into the storm up the road as if she would have sought the girl to the world's end, with clasped hands and strained eyes. And then waking to the consciousness of how impotent was a search she turned back with a wailing sob.

"I'll get out, driver, and walk up this hill; the stage is overloaded, and I don't mind a little exercise."

Oscar Eldon literally could not sit still. Before his mind's eye rose up the bright home fire, the mother's face of pleased surprise, and Helen's crimsoning cheeks.

Involuntarily a clear, bird-like whistle broke from his lips as he stride on. In the same moment the heavy rack of leaden-black clouds overhead parted, and the moon burst out in a flood of silver glory.

"So the storm is over," mused Oscar. "We should have all been snowed up had it lasted much longer; and—hallo! what's that?"

What was it, indeed? Something a deadlier white than the snow, with dark, long tresses fluttering in the wind; something that lay among the piled-up drifts close against the old rail fence, with the full brightness of the moon upon its pale rigidity.

In an instant Oscar Eldon had plunged through the snowbanks and was bending over the prostrate figure.

"Helen! Merciful heaven! how came she here?"

He chafed the slender hands, he listened eagerly at the half-open lips to hear if, perchance, the slightest respiration floated through!

"Surely she does breathe!" he gasped. "It is no illusion of my senses! She is not dead! Hello! driver! coach!"

The slow rumbling of snow-cemented wheels was already audible, and when the stage came up Oscar Eldon was standing beside the road, with a pallid, helpless burden in his arms!

The old kitchen clock was chiming 11; yet Mrs. Eldon, habitually a slave to early hours, had made no movement to retire. She still sat by the fire, with haggard face, and eyes fixed on one glowing spot on the embers, when there were footsteps on the threshold, and a loud rap at the door. She sprang up, nervously, and opened it.

Oscar stood there, with Helen clinging to his arm—Helen herself very pale, yet with a bright confidence in her face.

"Oscar!" gasped the bewildered mother, and then, catching sight of the other face, she burst into a hysterical cry.

"Helen! God has sent you back to me! Can you ever forgive me, Helen?"

"That's right, mother," said Oscar. "She will be your daughter soon; and, meantime, we'll pile on the wood and bring a little color into those pale cheeks."

But Helen Dermott's face, as she returned his smile, was pale no longer.—New York News.

Artificially Red Oranges.

Blood oranges are now prepared artificially. They are even richer in flavor than the regulation red orange of nature. An ordinary orange is punctured and a small quantity of California claret is injected by means of a powerful syringe. The wine is drawn up into the pulp of the fruit by means of the capillary attractions and gives the orange the deep red so admired by connoisseurs.—New York Herald.

At the "Sea Spray Cottage."

Brown—Miss Blueserge has been absorbed in that paper for the last half hour. I wonder what it is she finds so interesting?

Mrs. Brown—I saw it. It is an item reading: "Among the recent arrivals at the Sea Spray Cottage is Miss Blueserge, of Brooklyn. She will spend a few weeks at Clam Shell Beach, prior to her departure for the Catskills."—Puck.

Eloquence.

Smitten Chicago Youth—Will you, oh, will you consent to make home a heaven for me, where your presence tingles with a divine halo—

Boston Summer Girl—That is in positively bad form. I'm not an electric light. You should put it thus: "Would you like to help me starve on \$9 per week?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OUR BOYS IN LUZON.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER ON THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

The United States Feeding Native Women and Children While the Insurgents Shoot Down Our Soldiers. Grievous Scenes in Paco Cemetery.

[Special Correspondence.]

MANILA, April 17.—While Aguinaldo's motley crew is shooting down its soldiers from behind trees and skipping forward like fleas before the American advance, the great and generous United States government is feeding the starving Filipinos whom the insurrection has left destitute. The native men are forced into the insurgent army as it retreats, their food is taken, their huts are set on fire and the women and children left to starve or shift for themselves like superfluous cats. The United States army gathers these up as it proceeds, brings them into Manila and feeds and shelters them. Besides this, the American authorities are distributing cargoes of rice among the destitute natives in provinces outside of Manila.

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bring of Manila was done by the American soldiers under orders. To the east of the main city was a large collection of native huts. From this neighborhood came frequent hostile shots. The order was given to fire the village and clean it out. The men who lived there fled to the army. Since that time there has been a marked thinning out of Filipinos in Manila.

Among the dead of the Filipino force our soldiers have occasionally come upon the bodies of Chinamen, poor wretches lying with their toes turned up and their eyes wrapped around their shaven skulls. These were men of peace, inoffensive washermen, vegetable gardeners and peddlers, forced with gun and knife to swell the ranks of Aguinaldo's host. The idea would be laughable only for the sadness of it. Anything in this life the Chinaman can do except stand up and be fired at. There he becomes the merest rabbit. His forte is to earn money. He will even face danger in this favorite pursuit if he is not actually obliged to play soldier.

Many Chinamen are attached to our army as hospital servants. In this capacity they must gather up the wounded upon the field and carry them to hospital. Here as always they are faithful to the duty they are paid to perform. They even show considerable bravery in darting out under open fire and bringing in the wounded.

But standing up still and being shot at under orders—no! Excuse John, if you please. I have even heard that when he goes into battle he drops upon his knees and beseeches joss to bring him out alive.

Impelled equally by ignorance and desperation Aguinaldo goes on to his fate. He and his Chino-Philippine advisers cause stupendous lies to be circulated among his men. The most gifted artist in the field of sensational journalistic lying would turn green with envy before the efforts of Aguinaldo's newspaper men. After our occupation of Malolos, the alleged capital of the insurgents, some of the soldiers picked up copies of a paper printed in Spanish and purporting to give a report of the fight of the day before. In that remarkable report it was "estimated"—observe that fishy and familiar word "estimated"—that the Americans had 28,000 men engaged in the given scrimmage and that of these they lost not less than 5,000—5,000 out of 28,000! The report ended with the following remarkable observations printed in scare lines: "Hurrah for the Army Filipino! 'Rah for our general in Jesus!"

Odd scenes the American soldier stumbles on here. To them soldiering in the Philippines will be a liberal education. One of these queer sights to be seen here is at the Paco cemetery. The Spanish priests made the Filipinos pay their way even after they were dead. In the Paco cemetery the body of a departed native was allowed to rest peacefully in a grave so long as his surviving relatives paid a stated sum regularly. His body being at rest, his soul was consequently likewise at peace.

If, however, the tax was skipped or neglected at the appointed time, then the poor creature's bones were inhumanly hustled out of the earth and ignominiously cast upon the common heap. Thenceforward the defunct one's soul wanders through the shades of purgatory in everlasting distress. It looks as if the dead and gone Filipinos deposited in this heap would have a rough time getting their bones together on resurrection day.

The river Pasig flows through Manila and is crossed by bridges. The wealthiest place of its size in the islands is said to have been the town of Pasig, a suburb of Manila a few miles out. It was occupied recently by our troops, the rebels and the remaining townspeople hurrying out in hot haste. Your oriental has no faith in banks. Chinaman, Hindoo, Jap or Malay, he buries his money in the ground in an earthen jar. Then by a stone or some hieroglyphic he imagines only himself will understand, he marks the spot and retires in peace and confidence. Many thrifty Chinamen, without counting on the inquiring disposition of the Yankee soldier, buried their boards in the earth at Pasig. They left in such haste that they had not time to gather up this money. The American soldiers at Pasig.

Aginaldo has cut off their subsistence. These natives in outside provinces are reported anxious to come under the sheltering folds of the American flag.

It is not known certainly to this day, probably never will be known, whether the insurrection broke loose as the result of a carefully laid plot or merely as the spontaneous culmination of misguided Filipino ambition. It was sudden and not generally looked for. That much is certain. A company of American regulars on duty at one of the extreme outposts observed all at once a man in the uniform of a Filipino sergeant running from house to house among the natives. He seemed in a state of strong excitement. They watched him. Soon shots were heard. Immediately the general call to arms rang ominously through all Manila. This was between 8 and 9 o'clock the night of Saturday, Feb. 4.

The effect was electrical. Soldiers off duty and bent on pleasure in the city rushed pell-mell to quarters. In the streets our men knocked the native cab drivers and coachmen off their perches, seized their conveyances and tore like John to camp. For the next 24 hours there was as hot a time in this old town of Manila as any city ever saw. In less than no time a skirmish line of soldiers standing four feet apart was thrown out around the whole city. It was actually 27 miles long. Fire, shoot, punch, prod, club, was the order of the day wherever a hostile Filipino showed his head. Many of our soldiers remained on duty 18 solid hours engaged in business like this. When the shades of evening fell on Sunday, Feb. 5, 2,500 hapless Filipinos lay dead and wounded in and about Manila. Here ended Mr. Aguinaldo's first lesson.

With scarcely a day's intermission the lesson has been continued ever since. Even to those administering it the cost has been heavy. We may hope that by the time this reaches my readers the story of blood and death will be ended.

It probably would not have continued so long only that Aguinaldo has with him those who know more of fighting than he does. He has in his camp soldiers from the late Spanish army. Many of these were caught and forced with a gun at their heads to join his army. To the shame of their country it must also be recorded that the insurgent leader has among his counselors two or three men who formerly belonged to the American army. They had been dishonorably discharged from our ranks. Burning with rage and the desire for revenge, they went over to Aguinaldo. Perhaps there was not much else left for them to do.

A ghastly tale is told of an American sergeant of artillery who thus turned against his own comrades and country. He was one of the few discharged for reasons not creditable. He walked into the welcoming lines of the rebels and was immediately made an artillery officer of considerable rank. After one of the fights in the vicinity of Malolos his former comrades found him dead on the field in his Filipino uniform, his body frightfully shattered. He went straight to the doom he had earned for himself. I do not know his name, and I am glad of it. May his mother remain forever in ignorance of his fate!

How many men Aguinaldo has it is hard to say. One estimate puts the number as high as 100,000. If he ever had so many, he has them no longer. He has robbed and scraped the earth for them. Doubtless you at home have read that large tale of how Manila was laid in ashes by the insurgents. The only



PHILIPPINE BONEWARD.

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How many men Aguinaldo has it is hard to say. One estimate puts the number as high as 100,000. If he ever had so many, he has them no longer. He has robbed and scraped the earth for them. Doubtless you at home have read that large tale of how Manila was laid in ashes by the insurgents. The only

Aginaldo has cut off their subsistence. These natives in outside provinces are reported anxious to come under the sheltering folds of the American flag.

It is not known certainly to this day, probably never will be known, whether the insurrection broke loose as the result of a carefully laid plot or merely as the spontaneous culmination of misguided Filipino ambition. It was sudden and not generally looked for. That much is certain. A company of American regulars on duty at one of the extreme outposts observed all at once a man in the uniform of a Filipino sergeant running from house to house among the natives. He seemed in a state of strong excitement. They watched him. Soon shots were heard. Immediately the general call to arms rang ominously through all Manila. This was between 8 and 9 o'clock the night of Saturday, Feb. 4.

The effect was electrical. Soldiers off duty and bent on pleasure in the city rushed pell-mell to quarters. In the streets our men knocked the native cab drivers and coachmen off their perches, seized their conveyances and tore like John to camp. For the next 24 hours there was as hot a time in this old town of Manila as any city ever saw. In less than no time a skirmish line of soldiers standing four feet apart was thrown out around the whole city. It was actually 27 miles long. Fire, shoot, punch, prod, club, was the order of the day wherever a hostile Filipino showed his head. Many of our soldiers remained on duty 18 solid hours engaged in business like this. When the shades of evening fell on Sunday, Feb. 5, 2,500 hapless Filipinos lay dead and wounded in and about Manila. Here ended Mr. Aguinaldo's first lesson.

With scarcely a day's intermission the lesson has been continued ever since. Even to those administering it the cost has been heavy. We may hope that by the time this reaches my readers the story of blood and death will be ended.

It probably would not have continued so long only that Aguinaldo has with him those who know more of fighting than he does. He has in his camp soldiers from the late Spanish army. Many of these were caught and forced with a gun at their heads to join his army. To the shame of their country it must also be recorded that the insurgent leader has among his counselors two or three men who formerly belonged to the American army. They had been dishonorably discharged from our ranks. Burning with rage and the desire for revenge, they went over to Aguinaldo. Perhaps there was not much else left for them to do.

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GREATER NEW YORK.

IT IS NOW TO EXPAND ON THE JERSEY FLATS.

To Be Transformed Into Residence Property—Artistic Work by Women—Innovation at Columbia—Daughters of the Revolution.

Greater New York is to expand now on the Jersey Flats. The growth up-town and over in the Borough of Brooklyn will some day reach a limit, but there is plenty of room for "expansion" on the Jersey flats if these can be reclaimed as has been so successfully done in Holland. A practical plan has at last been found and it is believed that these great meadows will before many years be transformed into business and residence property. Many schemes have been suggested during the last fifty years, but in only one case was a method tried on a large scale. It is now announced that a plan has been approved by the highest engineering talent of the State, and has been ordered by legislative enactment by means of which a district twice as large as Manhattan Island may be changed from a pestilence breeding waste into a magnificent shipping and manufacturing centre, worth hundreds of millions of dollars.



The territory to be thus subjected to the magic touch of modern engineering and commercial progress is bounded by Elizabethport on the south, Jersey City and Hoboken on the east, Newark and Harrison on the west, and Hackensack and Englewood on the north. The Newark meadows, which will be diked and reclaimed at once, under the authority of a commission duly authorized by the Legislature of New Jersey in March, 1899, to perform this work, have an area of 7,289 acres. The line of water front aggregates 40,000 feet on Passaic river and Newark bay, both deep water bodies, navigable by steam and sail at the present time, but rendered useless to a very great extent by the marshes intervening.

Artistic Work by Women.

At the last exhibition of the Architectural League attention was attracted to a collection of gorgeous embroideries which bore the name of the Decorative Art Society as exhibitor. It seemed then that a great injustice is being done to ornamental work of high order executed with the needle, inasmuch as it is commonly only being taken into consideration by the writers who cater to female occupations. After a visit to a number of institutions where artistic needlework is being shown, the conclusion is reached that in its highest form embroidery deserves the same attention in an art critic's column as painting, drawing and sculpture. A visit to the Decorative Art Society's home will convince one that there is far more understanding as to what constitutes French or Italian Renaissance style to be found in the work that is turned out there in the various branches of embroidery than you will find in the average illustrators' and decorative artists' designs. The Society's principal purpose is the artistic education of women in handicraft. Ecclesiastical embroidery seems to receive principal attention. In all branches, however, there is a display of artistic education and talent which reflects much credit on the teachers and scholars. The American women who have selected a womanly art as their profession. At the Exchange for Woman's Work the standard of the work shown is not quite so high, for the purpose of the institution is to dispose of the work turned in by women who depend upon their earnings for support. Notwithstanding all articles are critically viewed from an artistic standpoint before they find acceptance, the intention being to exclude all inartistic objects.

A Call to Dr. Babcock.

A well-authenticated rumor is making the rounds to the effect that the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church is now extending a call to the Rev. Dr. Mahbrie D. Babcock, of Brown Memorial church, of Baltimore. It is stated that the Baltimore divine has expressed his readiness to answer the summons of the fashionable congregation, in fact, probably not a single American clergyman who might be offered the pulpit of the late Dr. Hall would hesitate in embracing such an opportunity.

Daughters of the Revolution.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, New York City Chapter, held their annual service recently at Trinity church, the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, D. D., delivering the sermon. The church was well filled. American flags

were draped on either side of the chancel and on the pulpit. Dr. Steele took for his text St. Paul's words, "For we serve the Lord Christ." He said he would not speak of schisms in the church and blasphemous attacks upon the fundamentals of religion. He would speak of the everyday duty of the women of the society.

"It is difficult," said he, "to define the position of woman. There are many new conditions of life to-day that seem to demand that woman should step out of her old sphere. Women are to-day found not only so far out of their homes as in the schools, but even in the markets. Wherever she is the true woman carries with her her womanhood.

"Let society as a whole cultivate the virtues that a noble woman cultivates. Let it cultivate sympathy and love. Let it put away all littleness, jealousy and selfishness. Let it speak for social purity, opposing all the evil tendencies of the time which threaten the stability of honorable marriage. Woman, if she will, can stop this tendency better than all the legislation in the world."

After the service the graves of Captain Lawrence, General Alexander Hamilton and other Revolutionary patriots were decorated with flowers.

How prompt and universal was the response to the call for aid to the starving Cubans is accurately shown in the report, just published, of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, New York city, to the Secretary of State. This committee was established as the general collector and distributor of supplies for the Cubans, and a great part of the relief which went out from this country to Cuba passed through this channel. The committee says in its report:

"The bountiful responses from committees and individuals from Maine to California and from Washington and Oregon to Florida, in so short a period, has been truly marvellous, and with it there has been scarcely any manifestation of acrimony toward the Spanish methods which produced such scenes of suffering. Our impulses have seemed to have been stirred almost wholly by feelings of charity and humanity. Surely such a people ought not to be charged with wilful wrongdoing in the deplorable conditions which have succeeded this work of relief."

The amount of money raised and distributed by this committee reached the very handsome sum of \$370,000.

The Increase of Gold.

The recent statement from the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, respecting the production of gold during the year 1898, and the probable production in 1899, is giving much encouragement to the advocates of the single gold standard, and is to be used by them in urging their plan of financial reform upon Congress when it meets. The figures put forth from the mint, and which are undoubtedly as nearly accurate as it is possible to obtain, are a great surprise. It was predicted some time ago that the world's product of the precious metal in 1898 would exceed \$250,000,000. That would be an increase of \$10,000,000 over the previous year. Now it is found that the actual production was over \$290,000,000, and it is confidently predicted that during the current year the production will reach \$340,000,000. It is found that the world's product is increasing at the rate of about \$50,000,000 a year, and if this is maintained, the product of 1899, which will be available for coinage, will reach the enormous sum of \$340,000,000. This will be about \$20,000,000 more than the total gold and silver product combined in 1898, when a presidential campaign was fought upon the money question.

What of the Effect.

The effect of this "logic of events" upon the issues as they may be presented in the next campaign cannot, of course, be predicted at this time. But the surprising fact, that in 1899, the world will actually produce more gold for coinage purposes than it did of both metals four years before, when such an emphatic demand was made for more money of final redemption, will be likely to have an important influence. The advocates of the gold standard are pointing to the increased prosperity and exclaiming, "I told you so," but the advocates of the double standard because it meant more money of final redemption, assert that the in-



Decorating the Graves.

crease of this money in the world, was marked exactly as they predicted it would if silver had been used—a return of prosperity, and an increase in prices.

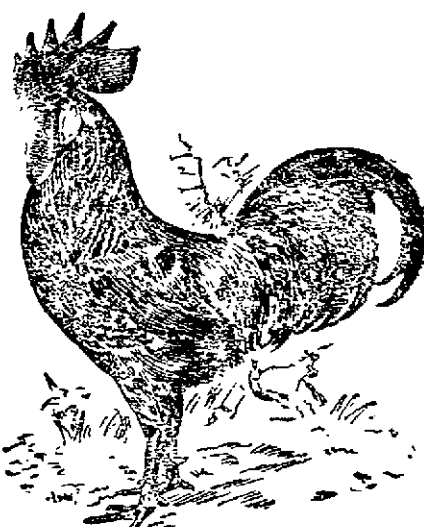
During the week in which President Murphy of the Board of Health was most strenuous in his denunciation of the Christian Scientists the doctors promulgated two new remedies for the relief of suffering humanity—the use of rays of violet light to destroy the tubercles of consumption and of goat lymph to kill the microbe of old age. Which shall a perplexed layman call by the name of humbug—the Christian Science belief that mind should dominate bodily ailments, or the high medical theory that particles of dead animal tissue can prolong human life?

ANIMAL FOOD FOR POULTRY.

Its Advantages Lies in Promoting Rapid, Healthy Growth.

Be sure that your poultry get some animal food. This advice has been frequently given by the most successful feeders, but experiments made at the Station at Geneva emphasize the desirability of such food and seem to prove that it is a necessity, at least for ducks. Full details of the feeding trials are given in Bulletin No. 149, which will be sent to those applying for it.

That it is desirable to feed poultry animal matter in some form has been long taught by scientific feeders; but the great utility of such feeds has probably never been so plainly shown as in experiments recently made by the station at Geneva. Two rations were compounded, each of foods in ordinary use, approximately equal in nutritive value, but in one the protein, or nitrogenous material, was supplied wholly from grains with some skim milk, while in the other about two-fifths of the protein came from dried blood, animal meal and fresh bone. Upon these rations the Station fed two lots of chicks until they were about five months old, one lot starting at birth



and the other at six weeks of age, one pen in each lot receiving the grain ration and the other the meat-meal ration. With each lot the meat-fed birds grew faster, reached maturity earlier, ate less food for each pound of gain and produced a pound of gain at less cost. Pullets among the meat-fed birds also began laying four weeks earlier than any among those receiving only vegetable foods. With cockerels fed the contrasted rations the differences in favor of the animal meal were quite marked during the first part of the test, but when the birds attained full size and began to fatten the benefit from the meat seemed to cease, showing that its great advantage lies in promoting rapid, healthy growth, not in its fattening power.

With ducks the results were even more striking; for the grain fed birds remained stunted, scrawny and feeble, several of them dying before the test ended; while the meat-fed ducklings grew well, remained perfectly healthy and weighed three times as much per bird as the others at the end of ten weeks.

Those interested may obtain the full account of the experiments in Bulletin No. 149 of the Station, which a postal card request will secure.—Agricultural Bulletin No. 149, N. Y.

Work in the Vegetable Houses.

Successional planting may still be made. They will come up more quickly now, the conditions being more favorable to germination than during the dull winter months. On this account less seed need be used than is providing the seed is good; but if any doubts are entertained as to quality, either test them first, or plant rather thickly to insure against losses and thin out to the proper distance just after the young plants are safely through the soil.

For the more advanced hatcher on which beans are set if the soil is of a poor quality or probably reduced in strength by repeated cropping, frequent applications of liquid manure in not too strong a state will be very beneficial; but, if the soil is good and rich feeding will not be necessary. If overdone it is apt to cause rank growth of stems and leaves rather than quality or size of the beans.

The only insect enemy that is apt to prove troublesome is red spider which can only be kept down by frequent syringings on the mornings of bright days. As it is hard to apply the syringe with sufficient force without laying the plants more or less, a few bushy twigs from Beech or other such tree, stuck in through them will prove an easy and efficient means of support.

Though hardly a profitable crop from a market point of view, nevertheless they are as a delicacy of no small value above their private garden. American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior, or account of their dwarfness, are the best adapted varieties for growing under glass. Sow, not too thickly, in rows 16 inches apart in moderately rich soil, and once up never allow them to suffer for want of water. A night temperature of from 60 to 65 degrees suits them in about eight weeks from time of sowing.

These, on account of their quickly maturing, are very useful for filling in and jogging up gaps in vegetable gardens frequent small sowings are the most serviceable; with later batches there is danger of waste by running to seed or becoming too large and pithy before they can be used up. There are many varieties that can be forced, but if confined to one I would grow Non Plus Ultra. This should be sown in rows four inches apart and thinned to an inch apart in rows. The seeds should be covered about half an inch; some give less covering, but we invariably find that the radishes are best when the top of the bulb, when ready to pull, just shows above the soil.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat.....	72
Hay, per ton.....	7 00 to 7 50
Straw, per ton.....	5 00
Corn.....	38-40
Oats.....	27-28
Clover Seed.....	3 00
Timothy Seed.....	1 00 to 1 15
Rye, per bu.....	3 40
Barley.....	50
Flax seed.....	1 25
Wool.....	15 to 18

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel.....	25-30
Onions, per bushel.....	65
Beets, per bushel.....	00
Apples.....	1 00
Cabbage, per dozen.....	50
Dried peaches, peeled.....	08 to 10
Dried peaches, unpeeled.....	04 to 05
Evaporated apples.....	08 to 10
Onions.....	65
White beans.....	1 25

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.

Butter.....	8-10
Eggs.....	12
Chickens, live.....	10
Chickens, dressed.....	07
Turkeys, live.....	08
Turkeys, dressed.....	14

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Sausage.....	06
Spare Ribs.....	06
Backbone.....	06
Ham.....	09
Shoulder.....	05
Lard.....	05 1/2
Sides.....	06 to 07
Cheese.....	11

The following are retail prices:
 Bran, per 100 lbs..... 85
 Middlings 'per 100 lbs..... 90

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Business continues quiet and featureless save for periods of inactivity, during which trust stock security assumed the principal part. The market for railway stocks has fallen materially of late, partly because of sale by interests which have gone away on long vacations. The same interest will no doubt back into the market next fall, regardless of whether prices are high or low. S. & W. common will not likely have a dividend until the July inventory is taken. Sugar declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on common stock.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

NEW YORK	Open	High	Low	Close
American Sugar.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 3/8	14 1/2
American Tobacco.....	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
Atchafalca (Pfd.).....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
C. & O. Q.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
Federal Steel.....	59 1/4	60 1/4	59 1/2	60 1/4
General Electric.....	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/4	111 1/2
U. S. Leather (Pfd.).....	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/4	61 1/2
Manhattan.....	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/4	106 1/2
Miscellaneous Pacific.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Northwestern & Nashville.....	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Northern Pacific (Pfd.).....	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4

Chicago, June 7.—At the outside today's offerings differed, and there appeared to be a good deal of uncertainty among traders as to which course to take, inasmuch as news concerning both European and American crops were of different character. The weekly crop bulletins were much mixed. The export demand for wheat pronounced as considerably improved, for a fraction lower in sympathy with wheat.

CHICAGO	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat.....	74 1/4	75 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4
July.....	74 1/4	75 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4
Sept.....	74 1/4	75 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1870.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

1,750,000 McCormick Machines Now in Use.

250,000 being built for 1899. Three car loads ordered already for Massillon and Fulton.

1000 sold in Stark, Wayne and Ashland Counties last season. Order now if you want the best and most durable mower or binder on earth.

See samples at Wagoner's Shop. One car load will be delivered here Saturday.

KELLER & STOVER, AGENTS.

J. Marsh McDowell, Traveling Agent.

We have a line of the

Standard Bicycles.

of the world.

Columbia, Imperial, Waverly, Crawford.

Call and see them and Get our prices and you will buy of us

Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS. - - - 4 E. Main St.

What Is Shiloh?

A grand old remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption; used through the world for half a century, has cured innumerable cases of incipient consumption and relieved many in advanced stages. If you are not satisfied with the results we will refund your money. Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00.—For sale by Rider & Snyder.

To cure piles, strike at the root—that's the way. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve strikes at the root—it removes the cause quickly and permanently. Don't squander time and money in a vain effort to remove the effects. Rider & Snyder.

The plague of '99—La Grippe. The destroyer of La Grippe—Miles' Nerveine

Legal Notice.

Kate Youngblood, nee Beck, George Youngblood, and John Y. unglough whose residences are unknown, do hereby, and their unknown heirs if they be dead, as the heirs of Frank Youngblood, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased, will take notice that on the first day of June, 1899, Gustavus G. Paul, as the Administrator of the estate of Frank Youngblood, deceased, filed his Petition in the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, against the above named parties and others, praying for the sale of the undivided fourth part of Original Lot No. 75 in Kendall, New No. 431 in the city of Massillon, in said county, for the purpose of paying the debts of said decedent, there being no personal assets of said estate to pay the same.

Said parties are required to answer said Petition on or before July 29, 1899, or judgment will be taken against them.

GUSTAVUS G. PAUL, as Administrator of the estate of Frank Youngblood.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
 STARK COUNTY, ss.
 Edward M. Smith

ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises on

Saturday, June 24, 1899,

the following described real estate to-wit: Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and described as follows: Lot number 263 in Wales's addition to the City of Massillon, Ohio, now known as lot number 475, according to the new schedule of lots in said City; house number being No. 80, State Street.

Appraised at five hundred (\$500) dollars.

Terms—One-third cash, one-third one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock p.m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

R. A. Pinn, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
 STARK COUNTY, ss.
 The Peoples Building & Loan Company

Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, June 17, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being a part of what was formerly known as lot number three hundred and thirty nine, and by a later numbering as lot number two hundred and forty-two (242) of the City of Massillon, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the lot of North street with the east line of Third street in the said City, and running thence eastwardly along the south line of North street to the west line of lands of Anne E. Lipps, thence southwardly along the west line of said Anne E. Lipps' tract fifty (50) feet; thence westerly and parallel with the south line of North street to the east line of Third street, and thence northerly along the east line of Third street fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning, and being the same premises conveyed by S. B. Lippert, Clerk of said City, by deed of June 20th, 1893, recorded in Vol. 325, Page 254, of the Stark County records.

The part of said lot hereby conveyed is now known as lot number twenty-nine hundred and twenty-seven (2927) of the City of Massillon, according to the new schedule of the lots of said City, and known as and being No. 45 Third street.

Appraised at three thousand, five hundred (\$3,500) dollars.

Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

R. W. McCaughey, Attorney.

Sewer Bids.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Sewer Commissioners of the City of Massillon at the office of the Clerk of said board until

June 17th, 1899,

for the construction of a sanitary sewer on Cherry and Akron streets, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer.

The bids may be for either work or material, or for both; if for both, each must be separately stated, with the price. The board reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids. Each bid to be guaranteed according to law. Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished on application.

By order of the Sewer Commission.

ORLANDO C. YORK, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
 STARK COUNTY, ss.
 The Peoples Building & Loan Company

ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, July 1, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being a part of lot numbered thirty (30) of Wetmore, Fay and Binney's amicable partition of land in Perry Township, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south line of Tremont street six hundred and twenty-eight (628) feet west of the point of intersection of said south line of Tremont street with the west line of Jarvis avenue; thence southerly parallel with the west line of Jarvis avenue one hundred and thirty (130) feet; thence westerly parallel with the south line of Tremont street sixty feet and four inches; thence northerly parallel with the west line of Jarvis avenue one hundred and thirty (130) feet to the south line of Tremont street, and thence easterly along the south line of Tremont street sixty feet and four inches to the place of beginning, which tract is now known as lot number twenty-six hundred and fifty-six (2656) of the City of Massillon, according to the new schedule of the lots of said city, and the house number is 320 West Tremont street, Massillon.

Appraised at sixteen hundred (\$1,600) dollars.

Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

R. W. McCaughey, Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of John E. Smith, late of Stark County, O. deceased.

Dated the 10th day of May, 1899.

CLARK G. SMITH, Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Jos. Miller, late of Stark County, O. deceased.

Dated the 24th day of May, 1899.

ALONZO SMITH, Administrator.